

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Both at Work on Appropriation Bill.

Governor's estimate for the Treasury Department, \$170,500. Salaries cut by Senators in the sum of \$2,600. Salaries stricken out \$2,500. Three items amounting to \$111,600 referred to Committee on Ways and Means. A saving of \$11,800 in the Treasury Department. The Department of Public Works calls for an appropriation of \$250,332. The Senate acted on items to the amount of \$33,800, making a saving of \$1,800. One item amounting to \$3,600 was stricken out. Four items aggregating \$14,280 were referred to committees. Total amount considered \$254,600. Total amount saved \$17,200. Total amounts referred to committees \$129,000.

The foregoing is the business transacted at yesterday's morning session of the Senate. Senators Kalaupokalani and Kanuha led, as on the previous day, in the slashing line. Senator Kanuha always went his "seat-mate" \$200 better. A great deal of favoritism was shown on some of the items, where personal friends were concerned. "Oily" Bill fighting tooth and toenail against any proposed reduction in the salaries of his Maui friends. The Superintendent of Public Works, J. E. Boyd, is the only head of a department to escape the pruning knife. For a time it looked as if he would also have to suffer. Kalaupokalani made a hard fight to reduce the salary \$1,000, in accordance with the rest of the heads of departments. "Oily" Bill, as usual, made a spectacle of himself by jumping up and down like one demented, whenever any of his pets were affected. House Bill 1, appropriating \$30,000 for the expenses of the extra session, passed third reading with a rush, and the "wise" men of the House and Senate will, in a few days, enjoy their favorite pastime of getting their warrants cashed.

The appropriation bill was then taken up, and the first item to be considered was the salary of the Treasurer, at \$9,000. On Kalaupokalani's motion this was reduced to \$8,000. Salary of the Registrar of Public Accounts, \$5,400, passed at \$5,000; salary of the bookkeeper, \$3,600, passed at \$3,400. The salary of the License Inspector (new), \$3,600, and salary of the License Clerk (new), \$3,600, on motion of Kalaupokalani, were stricken out. Senator Crabbe objected very strongly to the striking out of the above items, as the office was a necessity, and would save the government over \$3,000 a year.

The salary of assistant license and recording clerk, \$2,400, passed; salary of the messenger, \$1,200, passed; salary of the stenographer and typewriter (new), \$3,000, stricken out. Under the head of Tax Bureau, the following items were disposed of: Salary of assessor, Oahu, \$5,400, reduced to \$5,200. Salary of assessor, Hawaii, \$5,000, reduced to \$4,800.

The salary of the assessor at Maui, \$4,600, caused a few minutes fun. Carter moved to pass it as in the bill. Kalaupokalani moved to reduce it to \$4,400. Kanuha moved to reduce it to \$4,000.

"Oily" Bill jumped to his feet and shouted, "I move \$4,400! No, no; I don't mean that—\$4,500. I move \$4,500." This latter motion was seconded by Baldwin.

The different amendments were voted on in turn, and the item finally passed at \$4,400.

The salary of the commission, deputy assessors and collectors, \$9,500, was referred to the committee on ways and means, consisting of Kanuha, Carter and Baldwin.

The Bureau of Conveyances was next on the program.

Salary of registrar of conveyances, \$5,400, passed at \$5,200. Salary of assistant registrar of conveyances, \$3,000, passed as in the bill.

The payroll, indexer, copyists and messenger, \$11,200, was referred to the ways and means committee.

Payroll, revised indexing work (new), \$5,400, was referred to the same committee.

The Department of Public Works, at \$9,000, brought the stewards to their feet.

Senator Crabbe moved the item pass as in the bill. Cries of "kokua" came from all over the opposite side of the House.

Kalaupokalani, in his cracked voice, got in his usual \$1,000 reduction motion, where the heads of departments are concerned.

After a great deal of horseplay, and a side remark from Kanuha, "That's all right, he earns his salary; let it pass," the item passed as in the bill.

Salary of assistant superintendent of Public Works, at \$6,000, was next.

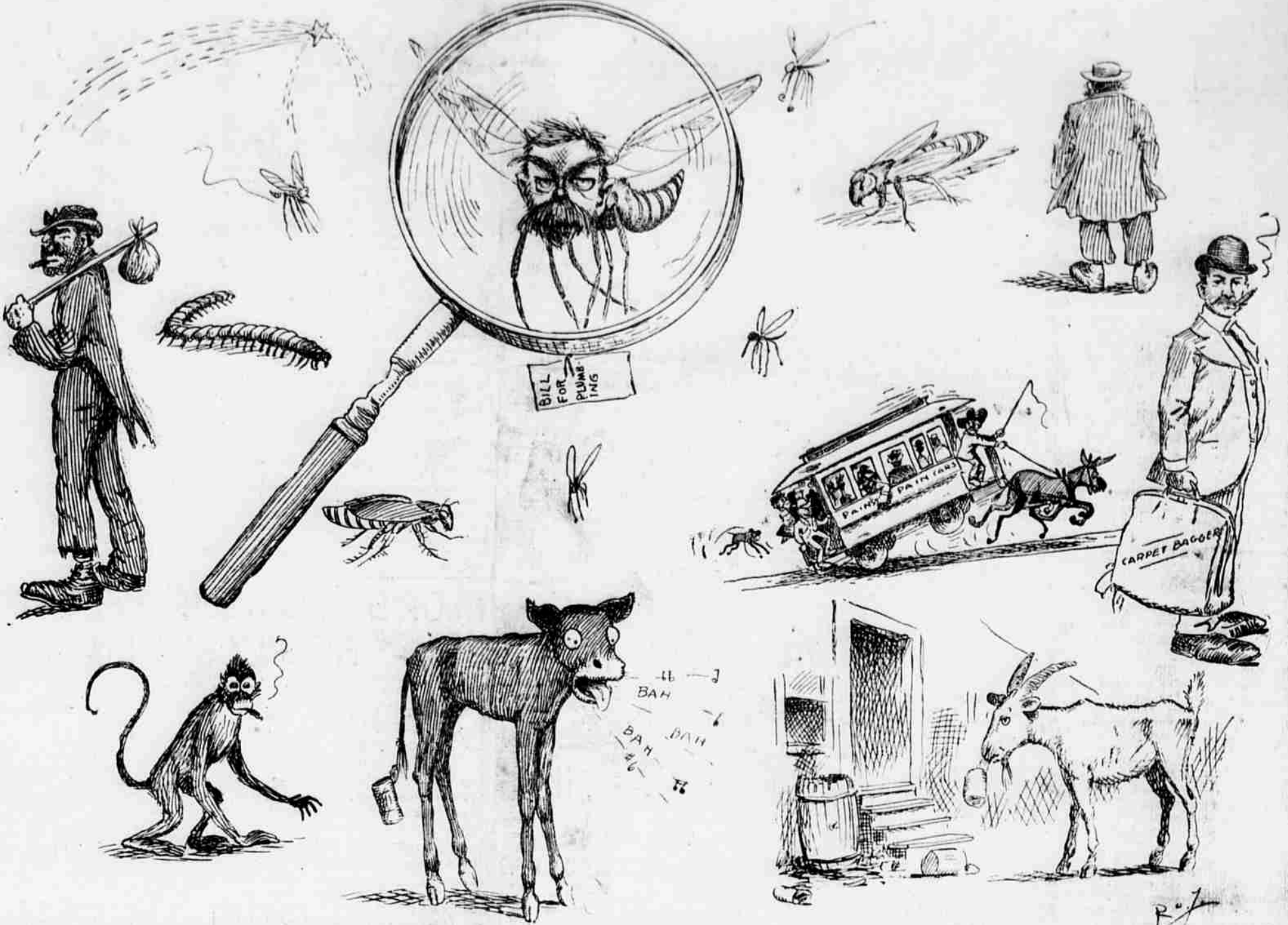
"Oily" Bill moved the item pass. The vote resulted in a tie of 6-6. Then the president, voting in the affirmative, decided the item as in the bill.

The salary of chief clerk, \$5,400, was reduced to \$5,200.

Salary of first assistant clerk, \$4,500, reduced to \$4,600; salary of second assistant clerk, \$3,600, reduced to \$3,400; salary of the third assistant clerk, \$2,800, cut to \$2,600; salary of fourth assistant clerk and copyist, \$2,400, cut to \$2,200.

Salary of stenographer, typewriter, etc., \$2,600, reduced to \$2,500; salary of

LIFE'S DRAWBACKS IN HONOLULU.



THE GRAND JURY BUSY

Many People Are Summoned To It.

The grand jury went at the probing of the bribery charges yesterday with a will. The benches and chairs in the corridor leading to the inquisition chamber were packed with prominent officials and business men between the hours of ten and four. Attorney-General Dole, Secretary Cooper and L. A. Thurston, who refused to answer certain questions at Wednesday's session, were present in the morning, and in turn were closeted with the jury for brief periods. Representative Emmelhuth was summoned from the Lower House, supposedly in connection with the letter he lately published in the Star, stating that he had located \$3,000 of the money spent in influencing the Legislature.

Senator Russell was called to account for his statement that there was \$65,000 ready to be spent in defeating the Appropriation bill, but refused to respond, stating in his message that he would have been willing to testify if pointedly asked, but would not take cognizance of any summons, the same being practically an arrest, and he as a member of the Legislature, is exempt from any such procedure.

The advice of the court is likely to be asked upon the question by the jury who deferred Dr. Russell's case for the time being. Senator Achi also declined to appear.

In the afternoon the halliffs succeeded in bringing more witnesses into the executive building, most of whom were excused until 10 o'clock this morning. Testa, of the Independent, was excused in order to get out his paper, but Editor Norrie was constrained to stay.

A. W. Pearson, business manager of the Advertiser, was examined yesterday morning, besides those already mentioned, as was H. J. Nolte, the latter to presumably testify concerning the free lunch business.

F. J. Lowrey, George Carter and Walter G. Smith were called before the session early in the afternoon. Mrs. Nawahi was also heard.

Among those excused until today are Edmund Norrie, F. J. Testa, Colonel McCarthy, Al Moore, Adjutant's clerk, N. G. H. Allan Dunn, J. Bearwald and Charlie Brown Nake, the Japanese

steward of the Officers' Club.

Glimpses obtained of the jury showed that most of them had divested themselves of their coats, to more comfortably and energetically look into the affair. Considerable grumbling was heard from those waiting to be examined that so many should be called and so few chosen.

It is rumored that there are subpoenas issued for several more people supposed to be capable of yielding information. Governor Dole is among the number reported, as already being or about to be summoned again, but there have been no facts given out regarding any names.

The inquiry is practically split into four heads. The Dispensary bill, the Pain franchise, the lunches at Nolte's and the free dispensation of liquors at the Officers' Club. The jury, under the foremanship of J. O. Carter, seems determined to sift the affair thoroughly.

CANNON ESTATE WORTH A MILLION

Relatives of Deceased Mormon to Get His Great Wealth.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 8.—The will of the late President George Q. Cannon, who died in Monterey, Cal., last month, will be filed for probate tomorrow. The will disposes of an estate approximating in value \$1,000,000. According to the terms of the will, the estate is divided into two parts, the first part consisting of gifted securities worth \$200,000. This is to remain in trust until George Q. Cannon's youngest child, now nine years old, attains his majority. All of the thirty-three children of President Cannon are given an acre of land from the Cannon farm and \$200 in cash on attaining majority or at marriage, the balance of the \$200,000 to be divided among the children when the youngest child becomes of age.

While polygamy was recognized by the Mormon church Mr. Cannon had four wives. To these are willed their homes, provision also being made for their maintenance during life.

The remainder of President Cannon's estate, valued at \$800,000 and consisting of 25,000 acres of farm land, interests in flour mills, irrigation companies and stock in banks, etc., passes into possession of the George Q. Cannon Association, of which President Cannon's children and his nephew, John M. Cannon, are stockholders. This property is to be held in trust until the youngest child is 40 years old. This will not be for thirty-one years. The estate is much larger than was generally believed.

Paul Costa, a Portuguese, was seized with an epileptic fit on Beretania street last night. While lying in the road in a helpless condition, the wheel of a hack ran over the man's neck. He was taken to the police station in the patrol wagon, and was afterwards removed to his home.

BIG EVENTS IN SPORTS

Sailor Sharkey Won and Lost a Fight.

Kid McFadden is now bantam-weight champion of the world.

Tom Sharkey put out Fred Russell, the California heavyweight, in four rounds at Denver. Sharkey was favorite at odds of 2½ to 1.

Rube Turner of California put out Roy Sheeter of Colorado Springs in less than a minute of the first round.

Otto Selloff of Chicago defeated Curley Staples of Buffalo in one round.

Henry Lewis of San Francisco was given the decision over Benny Hart of Stockton on a foul.

Billy de Coursey and Tommy Cox fight for the featherweight championship of the Pacific Coast in Redding on May 20th.

Kid Carter of Brooklyn defeated Jack Bonner of Summit Hill, Pa. "Mexican Pete" Everett was given the decision over Tom Sharkey on a foul in the second round. The fight occurred at Cripple Creek. Everett showed up well in the first round.

In the second Everett received a body blow which sent him to his knees. While he was down Sharkey struck him and the referee gave the fight to Everett.

Joe Kennedy of San Francisco and Hank Griffin of Los Angeles fought twenty rounds to a draw.

Terry McGovern and Amelio Herrera will fight in San Francisco on May 29. "Kid" McFadden and Danny Dougherty will supply the preliminary. The former couple are to meet at 125 pounds.

Lord Bonnel of England, who has recently made several extensive purchases of thoroughbreds in the East is Clarence Mackay, son of Bonanza King John W. Mackay.

Clarence Mackay's Banabar won the Metropolitan handicap at odds of twelve to one, Odono rode the winner.

McDermott, the American jockey, has been suspended in England. Riley Grannan, the turf plunger, has returned from Europe penniless.

Vernona, the Stockton hurdle racer, has been badly injured in a runaway and will not race again.

Gary Hermann is a 6-1 favorite for the American Derby. His Eminence, winner of the Kentucky Derby, won the \$5,000 Clark stakes at Louisville.

Banabar won the Toboggan handicap in New York. The Chester Cup, run in England, was won by Pierre Lorillard's David Garrick, ridden by Lester Beff.

The University of California track team has left for Oregon and Washing-

ton to meet each of the two northern university teams in a field day.

Harold Weekes, Columbia's all-around athlete, has smashed the university strength test records by rolling up a total of 1703.

Shamrock II is said to be able to give a minute in each mile to Shamrock I.

Burton Downing, a youth of sixteen years of age, reduced the coast amateur one mile standing start, paced road record to 1:42 3-5.

John Casey McLaughlin has been elected the Stanford work captain for next year.

The Oxford-Cambridge and Harvard-Yale games will be held in New York on September 21st.

California defeated the University of Oregon in an athletic meeting by the score of 75 to 42. Plaw beat the Coast record for the hammer, throwing 163 feet, 5 inches.

The Constitution was launched on May 6th.

C. A. Sands, an American tennis player, defeated J. W. Marshall of England in the semi-final round for all comers in the amateur tennis championship games played in London.

A dispatch from Southampton dated May 9th says: Sir Thomas Lipton has reached Southampton. Mr. Watson and Captain Jameson will arrive here today but Mr. Effe is not expected until Monday or Tuesday next. Sir Thomas will send the two Shamrocks to Weymouth today for trials in deep water, clear of tides and shoals. It is not likely that further trials will take place in the solvent. At all events most of them will take place outside. The two Shamrocks will anchor for the night at Weymouth, and the new mainsail of the Shamrock II will be bent Friday.

Taking Carnegie to Task.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Andrew Carnegie's advice to the British people, given at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute as to how to manage their own affairs, caused him to be taken to task by the Chronicle, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Mr. Carnegie said that one way to conquer foreign markets was to have control of the markets at home. This remark the Chronicle construes into meaning that Englishmen should pay no attention to anything outside of the boundaries of the British Islands and jumps to the conclusion that Mr. Carnegie preaches a gospel of most parochial utilitarianism.

Another remark made by Mr. Carnegie—that there was far more to be gained in South Africa—was not unanimously acquiesced in at the meeting.

Consolation for a Widow.

MANILA, April 23.—The widow of the murdered Captain Lara of the native police, who was assassinated last year, has been granted the sole privilege to run a cockpit in Manila as a remuneration for her unfortunate bereavement. This does not appear to be much, but it really amounts to a great deal, as the income of a cockpit annually is not a small figure. An ordinary cockpit brings its owner a profit of \$500 or \$1,000 a year.

In this case, however, Mrs. Lara has a monopoly, so no other pit is allowed to run, and her income will be considerable in consequence.

A BOOM FOR OUR COFFEE

The United States May Give Its Islands a Monopoly of Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—All the coffee consumed in the United States can be grown in the islands which have been acquired since the outbreak of the Spanish war. This is the conclusion reached by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department after a careful study of the coffee producing capabilities of our new insular possessions. The islands in which coffee can be successfully grown are Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Porto Rican coffee in the markets where it is well known, is regarded as the best in the world, and it is the conclusion of the Bureau of Statistics that when the coffee plantations have been developed in the Philippines and Hawaii all of one million dollars or more which the United States sends abroad every week for coffee can be expended among the inhabitants of our own islands. Porto Rican coffee has long commanded high prices in the European markets, though it has been comparatively little known in the United States.

The developments of coffee culture in Hawaii during the past few years have been very satisfactory, both in the quality of coffee produced and the prices realized. In the Philippines the product is of a high grade, and the fact that the physical conditions and climate of the islands are very similar to those of Java, the greatest coffee producing island of the world, suggests great possibilities to those who desire to see American money expended under the American flag. The fact that the United States is by far the greatest coffee-consuming country in the world, and is steadily increasing her consumption, suggests that American capital and energy may turn their attention to this promising field now opened in the islands where American enterprise can safely enter upon business undertakings.

Our coffee importations during the nine months ending with March, 1901, amounted to \$17,334,000 pounds, with a value of \$45,218,000, a sum nearly \$5,000,000 in excess of the value of the coffee imports of the same month of the preceding fiscal year, indicating that for the full fiscal year the total value of the coffee imported into the United States will be about \$60,000,000.

School Superintendent Atkinson says that there will be no difficulty about the language question with the Porto Rican people, and that if the teachers have managed to get on speaking terms with Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese speaking juveniles there ought not to be any trouble about the Spanish speaking little ones.

MCKINLEY ON COAST

He Had Ovations All Way From Home.

DEL RIO, Tex., May 4.—The President and his party spent the forenoon viewing the sights of the quaint old city of San Antonio, with its historic Spanish missions and its thrilling memories of the war of Texas' independence, and then started on the long stretch across the Texas desert for El Paso on the Mexican border. Nothing could have been more interesting and striking than the contrast between the old portion of San Antonio, its strange Spanish architecture, quaint streets filled with shifting multitude—Mexicans in high-peaked hats, the women in bright-hued garments, and cowled priests and sweet-faced nuns in somber black—and the modern city of stately business houses and residences, asphalt streets and even swiftly-rolling automobiles. The Mexican flag was prominent in the profusion of bunting and banners with which the people had decorated their city. The Presidential train arrived from Austin at 2:35 o'clock in the morning, and was immediately placed on a siding, where the members of the party were allowed to rest until 6 o'clock. At that hour President McKinley was up and about. After breakfasting on the train the President and his party were visited by the reception committee and the march to the Alamo began. The streets and buildings along the line of march were profusely decorated, and the President was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Governor Sayres, who had met the party at Houston, accompanied them across the State thus far to speed the President on his journey. At the station General McKibben, who is in the command of the Department of Texas, together with his staff, all in full uniform, and several troops of cavalry from Fort Sam Houston, united with the citizens in receiving the party. There was no time to visit the Spanish Mission, owing to the shortness of the stay, but a drive took the party through the old adobe Mexican quarter, past San Fernando Cathedral, built early in the last century, where Santa Ana raised the red flag of defiance against the defenders of the Alamo, to Fort Sam Houston, where a battery fired a salute in the President's honor. There was a beautiful spectacle in Travis Square, where 5,000 school children, dressed in white, strewed flowers under the wheels of the carriage occupied by the President and Mrs. McKinley, and sang the national anthem. In the main street, opposite the Alamo, where Colonels Travis, Crockett and Bowie and the 188 heroes died to the last man rather than surrender, a platform had been erected and here, before an immense crowd, which included the veteran organizations of the blue and the gray, the speaking took place. The President was introduced by the Mayor of the city, and spoke as follows: "Mr. Mayor, Governor Sayres and My Fellow Citizens—I wish I had the voice and the power to respond in fitting words to the gracious welcome given me by your honored Mayor, speaking for you and in your behalf. I am glad to be in this historic city, on this historic spot and receive from you all the greeting and the good will which you feel toward this great republic and towards the office which for a little while by your suffrages I am permitted to fill.

"Here are centuries of heroic memories. The Texas people have a history of which they can well be proud, but in the glory of which all Americans and all lovers of liberty the world would want to share. Your ancestors achieved your independence by the sword, and as I stand here near the Alamo, this sacred and historic place, I cannot fail to recall the names of Crockett, Travis and Bowie and their heroic associates, who went down after eleven days' siege, sacrificing their lives for liberty and independence.

"These sacrificial giants cleaved the darkness asunder and beckoned to us where we are. Where they fell, devoted but dying, the meaneast rill, the mightiest river rolls mingling with their fame forever.

"I was glad to receive the welcome of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans (great applause), once more united and forever, each having respect for the courage of the other, and all of us sharing the valor and the heroism which were shown on both sides of the line. We know what stuff each is made of—the men of the South and the men of the North; but we have but one side. We are solid only for the Union and the flag.

"The sons of the boys in blue and the sons of the boys in gray fought side by side in Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the Philippines, and are today shoulder to shoulder, carrying our banner, spotless in its mission of liberty and emancipation.

"It was a pleasure to me to be received by the school children of this historic city. As I marched through the line of more than 5,000 and heard them sing, 'My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty,' I knew the future of the Republic was safe forever.

"I want to return my thanks, in the moment I shall occupy, to the people of this great Empire State, not alone for their welcome to me, but for the contributions which they are making for the advancement and prosperity of the Republic. No State was ever more blessed by a kind Providence than this. You have everything, strong men, fair women, and your fields are full of the products and wealth waiting the uses and the cultivation of men. I congratulate you upon this splendid heritage, and I join with your honored Mayor in saying that we stand today one in hope and in faith, one in liberty.

one in destiny, the freest Republic beneath the sun, a Republic which the living and those who are to come after will pass along to the ages and to civilization."

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Governor Sayres, on behalf of the people of San Antonio, presented to the President an oil painting of the Alamo. Mrs. McKinley gracefully acknowledged the gift by saying there was nothing he would prize more highly. The train left at noon for El Paso, 624 miles away, the longest distance to be traveled during the entire trip without a scheduled stop.

During the afternoon the young ladies of the party enjoyed a novel experience. For about twenty-five miles they rode in the cab of the engine.

ARRIVES IN CALIFORNIA.

REDLANDS, May 8.—President McKinley's welcome to California, extended by Governor Gage and attested by thousands of Californians, was a model of cordiality and good taste. It was an auspicious beginning of what will be an historic tour and one that will be the continuous outpouring of popular enthusiasm. Covered with dust gathered through the long night's trip across the desert, the train swept past Alamo, an oasis on the sands, past Beaumont, with its handful of cheering citizens, and down to San Geronimo pass to the green fields and orchards of Redlands. The travelers were weary and travel-stained. For two days they had been in a cloud of dust and sand, intensified by a drive in the environs of Phoenix. Some of the President's party were up at dawn, and saw at Indio the hint of freshness that was to revive them during the trip, but the pleasant stay at Redlands. Before daylight work was being done to complete the adornment of this embowered town. The streets had been sprinkled with oil a week before and were smooth and dustless. Then, with the dew still upon their petals, thousands upon thousands of roses were scattered along the street that was to be trodden by the four white horses drawing the President's carriage. Overhead strands of bunting, attached to the poles, with its bands of colors with the foliage of pepper and orange, and banners and pennants of many hues fluttered in the ocean's breeze.

The streets began to fill with people in holiday attire. Governor Gage, Mayor Perkins and Bard, and the scores of other prominent officials and citizens who had come by special train the night before, assembled at Hotel Casa Loma. This place was ablaze with flowers and half hidden in palms. The paraphernalia in the office was displaced by a fragrant bank of roses. At 9:30, promptly on time, the President's train drew into town and halted in a cloud of people. Cheers upon cheers broke from the crowd as the President, Mrs. McKinley, members of the Cabinet and guests alighted. Grand Marshal J. F. Wallace quickly had the simple escort under march, leading the carriages conveying the Presidential party. The Terris Indian School Band led, composed of lads of twenty or thereabouts, followed by Company G, Seventh Regiment, N. G. C., Captain Hilgby, commanding. Company A, Young Men's Christian Association Cadets, in white and gold uniforms, preceded the President's carriage. On either side of the four-in-hand which bore President and Mrs. McKinley, walked a little escort of aged "Boys in Blue," who had seen service in the Rebellion with McKinley's Ohio regiment. Lining the streets near the hotel stood school children with bouquets, rose branches and palms, which they cast under the hoofs of the horses as the procession swept by. All along the line, which was half a mile in length, the President and his Cabinet were greeted with cheers.

Governor Gage and the Senators and members of Congress met the party in the hotel rotunda. Introductions to the President and Cabinet members occupied but a moment. The party was led to the balcony facing the crowd that had gathered in the reserved space in front of the hotel. Then the rousing California cheer was given in all its strength. The President was evidently in the best of spirits and accepted the noisy demonstration by bowing repeatedly and smiling before taking his seat. Mrs. McKinley withdrew with several of the ladies of the party, and was not on the balcony during the addresses. Beside the President sat Governor Gage, and with him Secretary Hay, Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Wilson, and all the other members of the President's party. On the stand also were Mrs. Gage and Mrs. Hay, immediately in front of Speaker Pennington and wife. The President made a stirring patriotic address.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Plague riots are recurring in India. There is a potato shortage in the Northwest.

An American shipbuilding trust is to be formed. The Army in the Philippines will be reduced to 40,000 men.

It is stated that the Pope has made a will naming his successor. Young Filipinos will aid in the American survey of the islands.

The designs for the new protected cruiser of the U. S. Navy have been lost. Father Paul, an Italian missionary, has been burned alive in Shan-shi.

There is increased worry in Great Britain over American competition. There is an immense demand for the new Pan-American postage stamps.

The Mad Mullah has taken the war-path again intending to raid Berbera. Prussia has bought the coal mines in the Ruhr district for 25,000,000 marks.

A cheap coal gas of great value has been discovered and patented in London. Grover Cleveland made \$400,000 by the upward trend of Northern Pacific stock.

George W. Ochs of the New York Times has bought the Philadelphia Times.

Colonel Dennison, with a patrol of scouts, has been captured in South Africa.

Three people were burned to death in a fire in a hotel in Montreal on the 5th instant.

Seven people met death in a fire in an apartment house in Chicago on the 5th instant.

Mrs. Botha, whose health is impaired, will sail for Europe to consult with Krueger.

Cuban envoys have returned home and made a favorable report on the Platt amendment.

Cronje's wife has gone insane at St. Helena and imagines herself the empress Eugenie.

It is charged that soldiers in the Philippines are sending dutiable articles through the mails.

Professor Winchell of the University of Minnesota believes Western Washington is rich in coal.

It is said that McKinley has informed Krueger that he cannot receive him officially or otherwise.

A jewel thief was arrested at Mrs. Morgan's London house while impersonating an electrician.

Hundreds have been arrested in Russia in connection with the alleged revolutionary movement.

Minister Gonger fears that China may yet be divided, some power may demand territorial concessions.

The British Consul at Panama says that the struggle in Colombia has become a guerrilla war.

A report on abuses in the Indian service says that the red men are often despoiled by the agents.

The House of Commons is likely to pass the British government's measure concerning the coal tax.

G. H. Hartuppe of San Diego aims to recover \$12,000 he was led, by misrepresentation, to invest in a mine.

Nearly 100,000 in nuggets and certificates of deposit have been found among the effects of a former Klondiker.

A Boston woman who searched Europe three years for a daughter stolen by her ex-husband, has secured her child.

The American cavalry and artillery left Peking on the 5th instant, escorted to the wall by the British contingent.

It is reported in Wall street that the Union Pacific has passed out of Harriman's hands to those of Vanderbilt.

French officials state that France possesses the privilege to work all mines in Hanan and the two Kwang provinces.

Cole and James Younger, of the Jesse James gang, in a Minnesota prison for twenty-five years, are to be released on parole.

Thousands are returning from the Kuskokwim fields, reports of rich strikes in that region proving to be without foundation.

London art circles are excited over the attack on the reputation of beautiful Miss Vanderbilt Wackerman, the New York heiress, by Hubert Herkomer, the artist.

A London dispatch says: The Daily Express declares that an alliance between the Cramp Shipbuilding Company and Vickers' Sons & Maxim (Limited) is ready for signature.

A gun that weighs 10 tons and can throw a projectile weighing 2,500 pounds a distance of twenty-one miles is being completed at the Watervliet arsenal under the direction of the War Department.

A \$600,000 hotel will be built at Los Angeles.

New York State will buy the Hudson river palisades.

Edna Wallace Hopper refuses to appear in vaudeville.

Another oil gusher has been struck at Beaumont, Texas.

France does not propose to re-open the Egyptian question.

Oil has been discovered on the Arizona desert near Tucson.

Tod Sloan says that American jockeys are unpopular in Europe.

Attempts will be made near San Jose to grow the pistache nut.

The yacht constitution was launched at Bristol, R. I., on the 5th.

Jefferson's son will soon wed Miss Christie McDonald, the singer.

Bob Fitzsimmons' lion pups have been torn to pieces by his Great Dane.

Mountains of rich quartz are reported from the Tanana district of Alaska.

An Oakland woman has turned smashing, demolishing saloons with stones.

The Boston suspect at San Jose is probably C. F. Crill, Dunham's double.

"Plunger" Riley Grannan has returned to New York, from Europe, penniless.

The Chicago Homeopathic Medical College has determined to admit women.

Rear Admiral Cromwell has taken command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

It is said that important gold discoveries have been made on Vancouver Island.

Republicans carried eighteen out of twenty-four wards at the Baltimore election.

Charles G. Seymour, a Chicago newspaper man, died of consumption at El Paso.

Mrs. Frances Raymond, actress, committed suicide by inhaling gas in New York.

Modjeska has sailed for Europe and may not reappear on the American stage.

Train service in the Colorado mountains has been delayed by landslides.

An Italian ranch-hand at San Rafael, was driven insane at the sight of a snake.

The National Federal Committee has voted against a general strike of the miners.

Nearly 200 lives were lost by a ferryboat disaster on the Delpeur river in Russia.

Vengeful gypsies poisoned wells in Austria with the result that fifteen people died.

The Southwestern deserts of the United States have had the heaviest rainfall in years.

The remains of the late Dr. Pelton will be sent home to Oakland from Nome for interment.

A new filler for packing salmon is expected to revolutionize the industry of the Coast.

Solomon Lewis, a pioneer jeweler, fell dead on the street in Oakland, Cal., on the 5th instant.

An assassin ran amuck with a knife in Sweden and stabbed four women, one dying.

No trace has been found of young Beckwith, who recently wandered from Los Gatos, Cal.

Grant Gillet, the exiled cattle king of Kansas, fell into a Mexican mine and was badly hurt.

Over a thousand took the pledge to abstain from liquor at a Pennsylvania church recently.

Relief trains and boats are arriving at the City of Jacksonville, Fla., recently destroyed by fire.

The Government has been accused in the House of Commons of packing trial juries in Ireland.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL ESTIMATES ARE TAKEN UP

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE UPON THE GOVERNOR'S ESTIMATE.

SALARIES AND PAY ROLLS.	House Estimate.	Com. Estimate.	Amend. By.
Permanent Settlements—			
Ex-Queen Liliuokalani	\$ 600	\$ 600	Kaniho
Mrs. Emma Barnard	400	400	
Mrs. Kamakani Simeona	400	400	
Mrs. Kaula	400	400	
Mrs. Mary R. Storer	400	400	
Mrs. Paahoa	400	400	
Sergt. H. E. Peterson	400	400	
Office of the Secretary—			
Salary of Chief Clerk	3,000	3,000	
Salary of Assistant Clerk	1,800	1,800	Dickey
Salary of Recording Clerk	2,000	2,000	
Salary of Tax Collector	1,000	1,000	
Salary of Electoral Registrar	1,200	1,200	
Salary of Messenger	1,200	1,200	
JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.			
Supreme Court—			
Salary of Clerk of Judiciary Department	6,000	6,000	Kelikoa
Salary of Stenographer of Judiciary Department	4,800	4,800	Kelki
Pay of Messengers, 3 at \$1.20	3,600	3,600	Mahoe
Pay of Interpreters in all Courts not specially provided for	3,000	3,000	
First Circuit—			
Salary of First Clerk	3,600	3,600	Mahoe
Salary of Second Clerk	2,400	2,400	Kelikoa
Salary of Third Clerk	2,400	2,400	Paele
Salary of Fourth Clerk	1,800	1,800	
Salary of Stenographers	9,600	4,000	Emmeluth
Pay of official reporters to be appointed as hereinafter provided			
Salary of District Magistrate, Honolulu	5,000	4,800	Kelikoa
Salary of Hawaiian Interpreter	6,000	4,000	Mossman
Salary of Chinese Interpreter	3,000	3,000	
Salary of Japanese Interpreter	3,000	3,000	
Salary of Portuguese Interpreter	1,200	1,200	Kumalae
Salary of Clerk and Interpreter, Honolulu District Court	2,400	2,400	

*These six items were referred to a special committee of three members.

Duties to be performed by assistant clerk. Each circuit Judge of the Territory of Hawaii may appoint a competent stenographic reporter, to be known as the official reporter of such court. In all criminal cases tried in said court, such reporter shall take down in shorthand all the testimony, the objections made, and the rulings of the Court, and oral instructions given, and, if directed by the Court, shall write out in long-hand or typewriting such testimony and proceedings. The official reporter shall receive as compensation for his service ten (\$10) dollars per day for taking said testimony and proceedings, and shall also receive twenty cents per folio or one hundred (100) words for writing out the notes so taken on the direction of the Judge.

FLORIDA PLEASURE RESORT NEARLY RUINED BY FIRE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 4.—Jacksonville's great fire has burned itself out. One hundred and forty-eight blocks of a beautiful city have been laid waste. The loss will not be known, even approximately, for a week, but it is believed it will amount to \$10,000,000. There are many rumors of loss of life, but as every undertaker in the city was burned out it is impossible to obtain an official report. One story, which is persistently reiterated, is to the effect that a party of men and women driven to the docks by the fire were compelled to jump into the water, and that several of them were drowned. Mrs. Hogan, a negro woman, was burned in her house, and her charred remains were buried by friends this afternoon.

The burned district is thirteen blocks wide and two miles long, and extends from the St. Johns river, where it burned ten blocks to the water's edge, to Catherine street on the east, Orange on the north and Davis on the west. This immense area was swept as clean as a floor.

The city is under martial law, and all of the available State Militia is on duty in the streets of Jacksonville. Orphan children are being brought out of the confusion. Jacksonville is facing the emergency calmly, and has organized for relief work. Ten thousand people are homeless, and many of them left on afternoon and night trains for St. Augustine and other coast cities and nearby towns, while numerous river craft took many to places on the St. John's river. Supply stations have been established in different parts of the city, and all day they have been thronged by the hungry. The prompt action of Secretary of War Root in tendering the use of the barracks near St. Augustine was received with gratitude on every side. The East Coast trains leaving here at 5 o'clock this afternoon carried to St. Augustine over 2,000 people who hope to receive temporary shelter from the Government.

A committee was appointed at a meeting of citizens this afternoon to telegraph the governors of the various States to send all the tents they can spare to Jacksonville. It will be seen before anything like permanent shelter can be provided for the homeless thousands, and Jacksonville for some time to come will be a city of tents.

The relief fund, raised by citizens of Jacksonville at a meeting this evening, amounts to \$15,000. This was augmented tonight by a telegram from the Armour Company of Chicago instructing Mayor Bowden to draw for \$1,000.

A proposition is said to have been put forward by China to open Manchuria to the world. A circular note has been issued to the various powers and the United States, Great Britain and Japan are understood to have replied.

The Korean Government has revised its action in the matter of McLeavy Brown, and has ordered him to leave his residence and relinquish the control of Korean affairs. The representative of Great Britain in Korea is moving actively in the matter.

General Delarey, the Boer commander, now has 4,000 or 5,000 men in the hills around Hartbeestfontein. Gen. Babington, in command of the British forces in the district, is without a sufficient force to attack and is observing the Boers, while Generals Methuen and Rawlinson are converging. A battle appears imminent.

Mr. Gregory, the principal medical officer of Cape Colony, says he cannot eradicate the bubonic plague until the rats in the colony are extinct. Hundreds of rats are still dying daily. Three colored persons and three Europeans are reported with the plague today. One colored person and one European have died.

THE DUTY ON LAVA ROCK

The Material is Now Coming Into General Use on the Mainland.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A decision has been made by the board of classification of the United States general appraisers upon an important, but not generally understood import. It was relative to the status of lava rock under the present tariff. The lava rock in question was hewn and squared, and the collector in San Francisco assessed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem under the provision for other building materials. The importer, the Giant Power Company, protested, claiming a lower duty under one of four different classifications.

The board overrules the protest, and in rendering this decision reverses a previous decision of its own, which had been affirmed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. General Appraiser Fischer, who wrote the opinion for the board in the present case, says that at the time of the previous case was heard no evidence was submitted to show that lava rock was used for building stone anywhere in the United States. In the present case, however, the testimony submitted proved conclusively that lava rock is now used largely for building purposes in this country.

Weak, Exhausted. When Recovering from Sickness.

Perhaps you have been very sick and are not recovering so fast as you expected. Then we can help you, we are sure. Our Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give great strength to your nervous system.

Mrs. Mary M. McShane, of 82 Harrington Street, Hobart, Tasmania, sends this letter, with her photograph



"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever, I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood-purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

Ayer's Pills are the best family laxative pill. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

Bark FOHNG SUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

April 15th, 1900

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, —OR— C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORN, Kula Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (at working days) the sum of: Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually; Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually; Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually; Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually; Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually; Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually. Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO. F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS. G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

A total eclipse of the sun is announced for next Saturday, the 15th. The only part of the United States in which it is visible, is in the Philippine Islands.

OUR COFFEE INTERESTS

Practical Talk on the Outlook Ahead.

An interesting interview on the subject of coffee-planting was obtained by the Advertiser yesterday afternoon from Mr. A. Louisson of Honolulu, Hawaii, who is engaged in coffee culture in that district and is now in this city on a short business trip.

"I would like," said Mr. Louisson, "to tell you that the coffee industry in this country is in a very favorable position. It is only fair to say that the home coffee-growers of America should be protected in this industry, likely to become so important a factor in the produce of our lately acquired possessions."

Mr. Louisson has lately returned from a trip to the Coast made in the interests of the coffee industry and is enthusiastic over the future of coffee in these islands. If a reciprocity system can be brought to bear upon the western coffee-planters and dealers, "All that is needed," said he, "would be for the larger plantation agents down here, who handle coffee, to instruct their buying agents in San Francisco to buy their grocery supplies only of those firms who would be willing to handle Hawaiian coffee. Of course, there are many firms handling groceries that do not roast coffee, but of those that do, there are very few who would not be willing to purchase island coffee on this basis."

"This fact I have myself proven by the readiness with which I was enabled to get rid of the coffee that I had for sale and by the talks that I had with the more prominent coffee merchants and brokers."

"They have no fault to find with the product of the Hawaiian berry when properly selected and dried. Indeed, the opinion of the expert roasters is that our product is equal to that of Java. When I propounded the pertinent query as to whether they had much trade with Java, the answer was 'Practically none.' I then asked if it was fair that Hawaii should do the buying and Java secure the trade in return for nothing at all? The answers I received enlightened me as to the wherefore of the present depression in coffee."

"The Hawaiian berry has never been properly placed upon the market. The grocers have never been approached upon the reciprocity basis that I have suggested until now. Hawaiian coffee has been placed at too high figures, and different lots of the product that have reached San Francisco have not been hand-picked; that is, the badly dried or 'sour' berries have not been eliminated after fermentation has taken place."

"Native coffee is by Coast dealers placed upon the same basis as 'Central Americans' and the price thus graduated has been less, on account of the sour berries, than the planters expected or were willing to accept. The brokers generally have given a black eye to a Hawaiian coffee. They have all of them made their money through 'Central Americans' and it is perhaps only natural that they should be indifferent to our claims."

"To be successful, all our coffee should be handled through one broker who would be willing to devote his entire interests to our coffee, and I think that I have found this man. The badly selected coffee that has reached the market has been largely the product of the small growers, mostly Portuguese, who have not the proper means for drying the berry, and do not attempt to take the necessary care, often leaving the drying coffee exposed on the matting to the dews and rain, and then piling up the berries in heaps until the sun comes out again, thus getting them musty. It would be my idea for the larger planters to buy out the product of these smaller fry 'in the cherry' or while the berry is ripe but still uncrushed, then pulping and preparing the coffee for the market in their own drying-rooms. The picking over by hand of the berries is a most important matter, only costing about one cent a pound to do, and bringing three or four cents extra for the selected crop."

"The broker, too, is another essential feature, the larger firms refusing to buy through any other source."

"The broker who is interested in the future of Hawaii as a coffee-producer suggested what I consider a very practical plan. To raise among the planters and agents here a sum of money, say about \$5,000 or even \$10,000, to be expended in articles to be placed in the prominent Eastern monthlies. The articles would be illustrated, of course, and should do much toward interesting the public in general in Hawaiian coffee."

"Coffee is not a particularly hard plant to cultivate on the generous soil of the altitude of these islands. It requires some money, of course, to start with, but not any more than the capital available to the class of agriculturists that planted the orange groves of Florida and California. Far more certain are the profits and far less the labor."

"After the first rough work of felling the trees is accomplished, there is little to be done that even the women of the household could not handle. The work of doors in the finest climate of the world, would build up a man's constitution while also building up his fortune. The ideal climate for coffee-growing is an ideal climate as far as health is concerned. There is no better climate in the world than that to be found in the upland coffee belts of these islands."

"Coffee-growing has been presented hitherto in a discouraging light to those making enquiries. Everything else has been lost sight of in the light of the sugar industry. Folks taking up the coffee lands have been strongly urged by the sugar planters to grow cane, on the principle, of course, that the more cane is grown the better for the mill. It is the sugar company that absorbs the profits, not the small grower. As you stated in your article, the enlarging of the coffee industry would result in bringing to the islands the most desirable element of colonists, exactly the style of people we require. A white man cannot stand labor in the cane fields; neither can he compete in this industry with the wealthy plantations."

"The coffee field is, however, open for all. There is plenty of room for this class of people, and there is plenty of land for them. Intending planters should visit us in Hawaii or take a run to Makaha plantation, near Waiānae on this

island; there they will see what is being done with coffee. It, of course, is four years before the plants will bear a fair crop, and the best methods of drying are only discovered after experience; but it is an easy industry to master, a beautiful one and a paying one. Hawaiian coffee bushes will produce twice as many berries to the acre as Porto Rico, and, properly handled, a market can always be found. Ten thousand bags of 100 pounds should be placed annually."

COST OF LIVING ON THE COAST

Prices Forty Per Cent Higher in San Francisco Than They Were.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—If this is a period of prosperity in San Francisco, and the evidences that it is are plentiful and convincing, it is also a time when everything costs a pretty penny. The increase in the cost of living is keeping pace with the general improvement in trade conditions. It extends to small, as well as to more important items of expenditure, and has now got down to the cost of having one's shoes polished. Keepers of bootblack stands have decided to form a union and to raise the price of a "shine" from five to ten cents.

The bootblacks say that there is as much a skilled calling as the business of driving hacks and waiting in most lines of business, but when receipts are swelled by the slow measure of a nickel at a time it is felt by the artists of the box and brush to be quite a tax on their industry. So there is every prospect that it will soon cost as much to get a "shine" on Saturday as on Sunday, on a working-day as on a holiday. They are going to keep pace with the upward trend of prices, and with them will be barbers who now charge ten cents for a shave. Pretty soon, it is said, there will be no ten-cent barber shops in the city. The day of small things is coming.

The cost of living in San Francisco has become a general cause for complaint. Householders declare that it is, at least, 40 per cent greater than it was a year ago, and the reasons are interesting. Inquiry develops the fact that it is only the old story of supply and demand. Ask your butcher why it is that he charges you 40 per cent more for meat than it cost a year ago, and he will tell you that meat is scarce and the city full of people who have to be fed. Every hotel in the city is full, and the lodgings-houses which supply the restaurants with customers have rarely a room to spare. Fifteen months ago the house-renters' defaced hundreds of windows, and the real estate man lived a languid existence. Now the person who finds it necessary to go a house-hunting has a weary task before him.

It is almost impossible to find a house if one is at all particular, and even good rooms are scarce. This is not only a matter of observation, but it is the testimony of the men engaged in the business of renting and selling houses. Manager Bowes of Shalmside, Buckbee & Co., for San Francisco, has a very satisfactory condition prevailing at present. "You can rent anything that you have in the way of a house or a store," he said today. "Places of business are especially in demand. I suppose that there are several causes that have led to this state of things, but there is no doubt that the Philippine business has done a great deal for San Francisco. Low rates of fare out to the Coast have brought out many people, and no doubt a good many have come to stay. I would not conclude that there was a boom or anything of that kind. It seems to be a steady and general improvement in business and I believe that it will last." That is the way most business men talk.

Perhaps the most bill in the item that causes the heads of families more concern than almost any other, George Loewenberg ascribes the high prices to several conspiring causes. First, he says, the enormous shipments of meat to the Philippines have made heavy inroads on the supply. The transports have carried off great quantities of beef and other meats to the new possessions of the United States in the South Pacific. Then, too, cattle are scarce. Several years ago bad seasons, when feed was scarce and high, caused ranchers to get rid of stock. Thousands of head of cattle were shipped East, where cheap corn made the demand brisk. The past two seasons in California have been good and ranchers have plenty of grass and comparatively few cattle. In these conditions they do not want to sell. It is very hard to get good beef cattle now at almost any price. Miller & Lux, Haggis, Hearst, Spreckels and other large land-owners are keeping all their cattle. The demand in the city has increased and therefore the prices are way up. The prices for all qualities of beef are 40 per cent higher than they were before the bad seasons, and the Philippine trade came to change the situation.

So if the bootblacks and the barbers want more money, along with the butcher, the baker and the candlestick-maker, there are sound reasons at the back of their demands, for they all have to live, and the cost of living, as remarked at the outset, is now very high.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

OF INTEREST TO HAWAIIAN Board of General Appraisers' Decision.

Materials for Ship in Foreign Trade.—Materials admitted to free entry under section 7 or 12, tariff act of 1894 or 1897, respectively, for use in the construction or equipment of a vessel employed in the foreign trade, do not become dutiable when such vessel makes a coastwise voyage of more than two months' duration after the materials exempted had become worn out, or had ceased to be serviceable or useful for the purpose for which they were used. Worn-Out Metal Sheathing.—Where it is shown that the life of imported metal sheathing on a vessel, and its effectiveness, does not continue longer than from two and one-half to three years, duties will not accrue on such sheathing which has been in use for more than four years at the time the vessel undertakes a coastwise voyage, notwithstanding the owner has allowed it to remain on the vessel.

In re Spreckels & Bros. Co., 104 Fed. Rep., 879 (reversing in re Spreckels & Bros. Co., G. A. 3694), followed. Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, April 22, 1901, in the matter of the protest of Edward May, of Alexander & Baldwin, against the decision of the collector of customs at Honolulu, Hawaii, as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain metal sheathing upon the American bark Edward May.

Opinion by Somerville, General Appraiser. The material facts in this case are as follows: "On April 20, 1896, the owner of the bark Edward May, Edward May, withdrew from bonded warehouse at New York certain yellow sheathing metal, which was placed upon the hull of said vessel. The merchandise was accorded the privileges of section 7 of the tariff act of 1894, which reads, so far as applicable, as follows:

Section 7.—That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, after the passage of this Act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed."

Thereafter the vessel was engaged in the foreign trade for more than four years. On June 21, 1900, being then in the port of Honolulu, Hawaii, she changed her foreign master for coastwise enrollment, clearing from Honolulu and continuing in the coasting trade for more than two months in the year 1900. During this time the sheathing remained upon the bark Edward May, not continuing longer than from two and a half to three years. That evidence, as set forth in the opinion of the court, being applicable to the merchandise before us, is made part of the record in this case. It is strongly corroborated by the proofs which were filed with this protest.

We find accordingly that, at the time the Edward May undertook her coastwise voyage, the yellow metal on her hull was worn out and unfit for further use than to be remanufactured. The Sprickels case, supra, which arose under section 8 of the tariff act of 1890, of which sections 7 of the act of 1894, and 12 of the present act were re-enactments in more liberal terms, involved precisely the question now before us. We quote the following remarks from the opinion: "It could hardly have been intended by Congress to permanently exclude from the coastwise trade for ten months in the year a vessel built in the United States because it had used in its construction or equipment, free of duty, some foreign materials, the use or life of which was of short duration. The statute specifically provides that 'upon proof that such materials have been used for such purpose (construction or equipment) no duties shall be paid thereon.' In what way is this exemption qualified by the provision 'that vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States for more than two months in any one year except upon payment of the duties?' Suppose an imported Manila or wire rope has been completely used up by a vessel, the article, must the duties be paid upon such an article, notwithstanding its destruction, to secure the privilege of engaging in the coastwise trade for more than two months in the year? The requirement of duty on imported material used in the construction and equipment of a vessel appears to be a reasonable regulation, if the material continues to exist in a useful condition. But if it is worn out, and its life has gone as a useful or serviceable article, the payment of the duties does not appear to be a reasonable requirement within the spirit and the purpose of the regulation."

And further: "Is there any warrant for the assumption that Congress intended to impose a duty upon material after it had been used and become practically worthless, simply as a penalty for its retention upon the vessel? The statute is silent upon this point, and the inference to be drawn from this silence is purely a matter of construction, to be determined by the general spirit and intent of the statute. As it is not to be presumed that an injustice was within the legislative intent, wherever a statute is capable of two constructions, one of which would work manifold injustice, and the other would

work no injustice, it is the duty of the courts to adopt the latter. (Lau v. The New York United States, 141 U. S. 47, 52, 12 Sup. Ct. 217, 36 L. ed. 340, and cases cited.) In accordance with these principles, the court will consider that the section in controversy applies only to material that is useful for the purpose for which it is intended to be used."

It was judged accordingly that a shipowner was entitled to the cancellation of duties on yellow sheathing metal which had been in use more than four years, notwithstanding he had allowed it to remain on the vessel and accepted the consequent lower rating.

The merchandise seems also to be entitled to exemption from duty under section 8 of the tariff act of 1894, which reads as follows: "Section 8.—That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

Following the authority cited, the protest is sustained and the collector's decision reversed, with instructions to refund the entry accordingly.

Oklahoma's Big Vote.

The total vote at the Territorial election in Oklahoma last year was 73,000. In Arizona it was 16,000, in New Mexico 30,000 and in Hawaii 8,500, a total of these four Territories of 127,500. Idaho, which is a State in which there is equal suffrage for women as well as men, polled 15,000 fewer votes than Oklahoma. Wyoming, in which also woman suffrage prevails, polled 15,000 votes fewer than New Mexico, and Nevada polled 6,000 votes fewer than Arizona. These three States had collectively 88,000 votes. They have six United States Senators; the four Territories have none.

The horse abattoir at Linnton, which was shut down last fall, has started up again, says a Portland, Ore., dispatch. As conditions are more favorable for its successful operation, it is likely to be kept running indefinitely. About 800 cayuse ponies have been sent in from the ranges, and it is probable that 10,000 will be slaughtered this year. It is estimated that there are more than 500,000 cayuse ponies ranging over the country tributary to this market. Stockmen are very anxious that these horses should be driven away, to preserve the ranges to cattle and sheep. Horse meat has found favor in Sweden and Norway, and several orders have been received from there.

HAWAII FIRST BY THE AUTHOR OF "Beneath Hawaiian Palms and Stars"

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PERU	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 20
COPTIC	MAY 22	GALIC	MAY 24
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 6	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 12	CHINA	JUNE 13
GALIC	JUNE 18	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 23
COPTIC	JUNE 22	PERU	JULY 1
CHINA	JULY 6	COPTIC	JULY 13
NIPPON MARU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 24
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 1
COPTIC	AUG. 8	GALIC	AUG. 8
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20
PEKING	AUG. 24	CHINA	AUG. 24

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FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1901.

Ten to one that the House will yet hold the Governor responsible for not giving it time enough to consider the Appropriation bill.

Government by resolution would be worse than government by an oligarchy. Yet it is the favorite means of Mr. Emmelhuth, our leading Zoroastrian, to "Americanize" the group.

The ship captain who has arrived in Jamaica to hand over nine of his crew for trial for refusing to work at sea, is a lucky man. That is, he is lucky in not having to go to court with them in some other island that shall be nameless here.

The man who makes two blades of grass come up where one grew before is a public benefactor, but the Maui men who want to plant three newspapers where only one can live, will some day see the righteous forsaken and his seed begging bread.

The Advertiser, in the interests of justice, suggests that the Grand Jury call witnesses and find out, if it can, who gave Mortimer I. Stevens money with which to get out of the country. The jury has already been informed that no one is so highly placed that he can dodge an investigation.

A resolution to "fire" the Board of Health because it did not choose to interfere with the free movements of American citizens who came into the country without contagious diseases, is gazetted for the House this morning. Meanwhile the Appropriation bill is getting dusty on the shelf.

Mr. Emmelhuth announced yesterday, amid tears, that he was "not going to make an ass of himself any longer." Let us hope that the member for Bedlam will stick to his resolve. He has cultivated the habit and the taste for so many years that it will be hard for him to break away. However, here's hoping.

The probability is that if the new bailiff law which permits a political judge to pack a grand jury with his political friends and then to pack a petit jury to try indictments, is attacked on the general proposition that all laws enacted by this mixed-language Legislature are invalid, a great public service will have been done.

Judge Edging, in his sitting in the court of absent Judge Gear, is winning good opinions from the bar and public. He does nothing sensational, tries none of his cases in the newspapers and in the fairness of his decisions leaves nothing to be desired. Though a journal which did not rejoice over his appointment, the Advertiser feels in duty bound to make record of his success.

Humphreys' organ weeps Emmelhuthian tears because Governor Dole has appointed some district magistrates who cannot speak English. Whether the charge is true we are unable to say, but if it is, the reason for such appointments is clear. The Governor wanted to have somebody on the bench who could understand the language of the job lot of native attorneys that Humphreys foisted on the bar a fortnight or so ago.

The Home Rule organs are immensely satisfied with the Grand Jury, which they say is the most representative one ever gathered in these islands. If any one will point out a single friend or supporter of the Dole Government in the jury, a single man who was not a Royalist in 1893, if he lived here then, or a single man arriving here since 1893 who has not a personal grudge against the Dole Government, the Advertiser would be glad to print his name.

Statesman Kalaokalani explained, with much precision, why he wanted a Senate Committee to investigate the quarantined Porto Ricans. He understood that they had smallpox, and this being true, he believed a committee should go among them and stop its spread. Whether the Solons would stop it by resolution or whether Kalaokalani thought that even the smallpox could not withstand the counter-irritant effect of a Legislative joint committee, we do not know.

The Legislature, especially that part of it which responds to the political dementia of Mr. Emmelhuth, seems to think that Hawaii can be governed by resolution. No matter what the law may be, if the Legislature passes a resolution, and the law must take precedence and be obeyed. For example, the course of the Board of Health towards the Porto Ricans was the legal one, and the only legal one, yet Emmelhuth proposed, by means of a concurrent resolution, to compel some other procedure by that body or else "fire" the Board. A greater travesty on law and order could hardly have been devised. Had the Board of Health stopped the Porto Ricans, as Emmelhuth wanted it to do, the members would not only have run afoul of the United States court, but would have exposed themselves to damage suits in the Territorial court. How it ever occurred to Mr. Emmelhuth, as a professional statesman, that when the Legislature wants to effect a statutory change it must, with executive help, enact a law, and that no resolution, however concurrent, can have effect as a substitute?

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Has the Grand Jury made up its mind as yet what to do about the charges against the honesty of the Legislature repeated by Judge Humphreys in his paper on April 17? The charges originally appeared in an obscure native print, but Judge Humphreys thought them important enough to be translated for his own journal, and he headed them up in black type. Here is the judge's deliverance:

The following ranting editorial appeared in a late edition of the "Ke Aloha Aina." The paper was circulated among certain members of the House of Representatives and caused quite a little stir. Representative Kumalee thinks the article applies to the late unlamented franchise-grabbing bill of the Hawaiian Railway Company and believes that the story does some of the members a grave injustice. Today he will introduce a resolution asking that the article be thoroughly investigated by a committee of the House, so that the blame if there is any will be placed in the right quarter. Kumalee translated the article for the Republican as follows:

We have received a correct report that the sum of \$1,000 is now being held in the hands of some members of the Home Rule party, which was given to them as a bribe, by a person, to work for the benefit of his company.

The intention of that person is that some bill may be brought in this present Legislature, to benefit his company, that is, he wants the Government to allow his company to operate as it is now, for forty or fifty years more.

This bill, for which this sum of money has been given, was introduced in the House and tabled until such time as it could be raised and passed upon.

When it is understood that such bill has been brought in and passed, then we believe will be the time that such sum will be divided among them.

We are sorry for the other members who are not in this deal.

We will publish the names of these members in the near future. The Senators and Representatives of the other islands are not in this deal, but some Honolulu members are.

You may hide all you want, but the electrical eyes of the "Ke Aloha Aina" will find you out, because the Big Book has said, "What is done in private shall be exposed in public."

March 23, 1901.

Unless the Grand Jury feels a sense of moral restraint against investigating anybody but the Governor and his friends, it might summon Humphreys and ask him what there was in the Ke Aloha Aina's charges which induced him to republish them? The judge would have to appear, as there is nobody so high—or so low—as to have immunity from the jury's searchlight.

OFF ON A TANGENT.

The business for which the Legislature was convened in extra session, that of passing the Appropriation bill, was blocked yesterday in the House, as for several days before, by the erratic courses of John Emmelhuth. For most of the session his mania has been the Governor, and his speeches and resolutions about that official have used up something like \$5,000 worth of time, with no other result than to make the House ridiculous and to win for the plumber-statesman the interest of medical specialists. Now Mr. Emmelhuth has gone off on another tangent, and we find him weeping and all tears over the fact that the Porto Rican immigrants include some sick people, and proposing, in all seriousness, to investigate the methods of the United States quarantine, and to annul provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act. What right the Territory or the Legislature has to concern itself with such matters ought to be referred to a committee of one, consisting of the Home Rule statesman who, early in the session, brought in a resolution to abolish the Federal quarantine.

Does not Mr. Emmelhuth know that these Porto Ricans, unless they have contagious disease, enjoy as much right to enter these islands and to come and go between them as he has himself? A traveler from Porto Rico has the same privilege of entrance and domicile here that any other person, not expressly inhibited by law, has under the American flag. He is as much of a citizen of the United States as is an inhabitant of Alaska. To attempt to stop him from entering the port of Honolulu or from passing between the islands of the group, after the Federal quarantine officer has given him a clean bill of health, is to run the risk of a collision with the United States court. Mr. Emmelhuth, though one of the noisiest of our professional "Americans," seems to forget, oftener than any one we know, that Hawaii has been annexed.

That a few of the Porto Ricans had been starved before they left home and have not stood the long journey well is admitted; but the majority of them are going to be benefited in pocket and health by coming here. It is the part of humanity to give them a chance, and that is what is being done. At any rate the Territory cannot intervene, and it simply wastes time and money by trying to. If Mr. Emmelhuth's lachrymose-political glands bulge with moisture over the plight of a few sickly immigrants let him go down into his pocket and buy them delicacies and nurse them. That would be more becoming, however less theatrical, than wasting the time of the Legislature by leading it off on wild goose chases. Every moment given up to the scatter-brained adventure of Emmelhuth yesterday was squandered. The Federal quarantine officer having done his duty, the Legislature had no more to do with subsequent proceedings than it had with the wayfarings of the new comet.

But it had a great deal to do in the way of the public business which it was paid to perform and which it culpably neglected so that the wild-eyed Emmelhuth, the member for Bedlam, might make a fool of it.

At intervals Wilcox, or somebody acting for him, sends hundreds of papers to the native Hawaiians containing notices of the Island Delegate, fervid enough in their tone to have been written by himself. Probably most of them were. The point we wish to make, however, is that the papers in question have no standing, are in no sense official and would, if paid enough for it, describe the whole Hawaiian Legislature as a typical body of Puritans, and Emmelhuth as a glass of fashion and a mould of form.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT TRAVELS.

In the Saturday Evening Post Mr. Henry L. West tells about the manner in which our Presidents do their traveling. Few monarchs in Europe have greater care exercised with respect to their journeys. It is not in the nature of leading in greatness, but because the death of our President, irrespective of his personality, would be a great national calamity. First of all, says Mr. West, the percentage of possibility of accident "is reduced to a minimum in the selection of cars for the President's train. New coaches, which have just left the shop, are preferred. Axles, wheels, springs, journals, brakes, couplings—in fact, all of the important factors in the makeup of a train—are carefully examined and tested before being allowed to depart with their precious human freight. The engine selected is the best in the service, and is run by the most reliable engineer in each division of the road, the man upon whom the company can rely for the exercise of caution and of the best judgment in time of emergency. In no case, however, is he allowed to bear alone the responsibility of his important position. On the opposite side of the cab sits a man less grimy, perhaps, and without overalls. He is the road foreman of the division. Neither the engineer nor the road foreman speaks to the other as the train rolls swiftly along. Their eyes are on the long line of steel rails that stretches away into the distance, but they are thinking of the smooth-faced, dark-eyed man who is in the rear car, smiling and conversing with his friends, and in whom all the greatness of the Republic is personified. They feel their heavy responsibility, and they give a sigh of relief when the end of their division is reached."

As the train glides from division to division, says Mr. West, quiet men, who seem to know no one except the conductors and other train men, slip into some vacant seat in a sleeping car or sit and smoke in the combination car, just behind the engine. They chat with each other, occasionally glancing at their watches, and are always alert. They are the division superintendents, masters of transportation or others high in authority. "Suppose," said Mr. West to one of these officials while riding on a Presidential train, "that some evil-disposed person should displace a rail for the purpose of killing the President?"

"Any attempt to wreck this train," with designs upon the life of the President," was the emphatic reply, "would have to be carried into execution in less than five minutes. Just before we left the last station an engine, with two men in the cab, slipped out on the main track, and is now just ahead of the Presidential train. If any body has displaced a rail, or set fire to a bridge, or opened a switch, the engine ahead will feel the blow. It is our picket line. Between the passing of that engine over the track and the coming of the Presidential train there is not time enough for anybody to displace a rail."

When asked if the track was kept clear of other trains in order to prevent collisions, the official responded: "Oh, no. We can guard against collisions. We cannot, however, prevent the breaking down of some old freight car. It would be just our luck, if freight were moving, to have a car jump the track, or something else happen to blockade the track and delay this train. We could not afford to have the President kept waiting in the woods for four or five hours. The safest way is the best way, so we present all our trains as on sidings."

Furthermore, an engine follows the Presidential train in order to have power at hand in case anything went wrong with the Presidential locomotive. And, usually, the railroads keep a man at every bridge, switch and tunnel until the Presidential train has passed. So the line is virtually picketed from end to end, and the possibility of accident is reduced to the minimum.

Mr. West tells us, however, that the Presidential train bears at least one autocat before whom everybody must bow. It is the chief who presides over the private dining car, and his importance is illustrated by two incidents which Mr. West recounts as follows:

"On the way to the Nashville exposition the chef cooked a mess of trout with such perfect skill that he was summoned to the Executive's presence for deserved commendation. When the message was conveyed to the chef, the answer was as unexpected as it was firm. 'If the President wants me,' he said, surveying his little kingdom of pots and pans, 'he can find me here.' And there, it might be added, the chef remained."

"The other incident occurred at Chattanooga. The train was to start at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, the President desiring to avoid Sunday travel, but the night was so unbearably hot that the President sanctioned the moving of the train at 10 o'clock Sunday night to a suburb about eight miles from the city. Everybody was on board except the chef. That independent and indispensable gentleman appeared at 2 o'clock in the morning, according to the original schedule time. Imagine his surprise when he found an engine and coach in waiting for him. He rode in solitary dignity out to the suburb, and was then transferred to the President's car. 'It is the first time I ever knew of a special train being run for a cook,' said the superintendent of this road with disgust in his voice, as he gave orders to have the engine and coach sent back to the city."

The famous old Harper's Bazar, so long a weekly, has become a monthly. It will appear as a magazine of one hundred pages, finely illustrated. The daily papers with their elaborate fashion pages, have spoiled the business of the weekly Bazar, but the proprietors doubtless think that if they can get into the field of the Ladies' Home Journal they will find more room. The result will be awaited with interest by the old readers of the Bazar.

THE PORTO RICANS.

The other day a man in the Lexington complained because the planters had imported women and children with their adult male laborers. It was a singular complaint to make, and one in sharp contrast with the usual one, namely, that the neglect of the planters to import laborers with their families was a menace to the moral welfare of the group.

In point of fact the planters should be thanked rather than abused for this policy. It is one that has sunk them much money, for the expense of bringing over a boy of twelve and upward is as great as that of bringing in a man; and as for women, they cost in fares and food as much as their husbands do. But the planters reasoned and rightly reasoned, that laborers who came with their families would make better workmen and better citizens than those without. So they willingly paid the extra bills.

That some of the women and children looked thin and weak on arriving here was to have been expected. Poverty is dire in Porto Rico, and the voyage of six or seven thousand miles in steerage and emigrant cars would tend to the fiber of a well-nourished man. But the peons who came first are now showing the effects of good food and care; and those who have lately come are likely, we think, to bless the day of their arrival. Certainly, there would be no kindness in sending back those who most need food and shelter, nor in separating their families.

One would judge from the tone of the Official Court circular that fear of the effect of the Nolte story on the fortunes of the Home Rule Legislature, a body which the circular has been implicated with, is its dominant impulse. An effort is made to fix the responsibility of the story on a reporter who is absent and sick with nervous prostration, and therefore, like defenceless women, subject to the Circular's attack. As Mr. Nolte, not the Advertiser's man, told of the free lunch episode in the presence of witnesses, it is unnecessary to go much further, least of all to a sickbed. If deemed essential, however, to corroborate Mr. Nolte's story, as published by this paper in interview form, the testimony of the reporter who saw certain legislators take lunch without paying their bills, can be had in a few days.

An attack upon the salary of Superintendent Atkinson follows the threat of John Emmelhuth to punish him for the "Simian headline" which, awhile ago, appeared in the columns of the Star. That Mr. Atkinson had no more to do with the headline than he had with the presswork, is a fact that could probably be established by the entire Star force. As we understand Mr. Atkinson's present relation to the Star, it is that of an occasional contributor, and does not involve any kind of editorial accountability. It is unfair to hold him responsible for a headline that he never saw before he received his copy of the paper.

The Home Rule statesmen who have gone to San Francisco to put resolutions condemning Governor Dole in the hands of the President should read the experience New Mexican malcontents had when they called on McKinley to ask him to remove Governor Otero. It may save them, if they see it in time, from a chillier experience than their exposed tropical natures can stand.

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

New Mexico is eager for statehood. Marino Prado, Peru's revolutionist, is dead.

Lilly Langtry has sold her Utah real estate.

A music publishing trust is to be formed.

A lead combine is being arranged in St. Louis.

A vice whistle is to be placed on Point Arguello, Cal.

It is said that the Alaska packers have gone into a combine.

The vice crusade in New York is still vigorously continued.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are now in Australia.

All the big wheat factories of America are to effect a combine.

Naval Surgeon Riddle will probably be freed from his actress wife.

The appropriations for the Swedish army have been greatly increased.

J. P. Morgan's agents have secured options of Hocking Valley coal mines.

The Amer of Afghanistan has sent an agent to Germany to purchase guns.

The report of smallpox among the Alaskan Indians has been confirmed.

Count Von Waldersee will return to Germany about the middle of June.

The coal tax passed the House of Commons by a majority of over a hundred.

New York capitalists are building a beet sugar refinery in Phoenix, Arizona.

Russia favors the American proposals in the matter of the Chinese indemnity.

Five men were buried under a snowslide at Sunrise City, Alaska, on March 26th.

Channen's painting, "The Flower Girl," has been purchased for the British nation.

Serious disturbances almost amounting to anarchy, are reported from South Italy.

The withdrawal of troops from China will begin only when the indemnity matter is settled.

It is reported that famine will make it necessary to move the Chinese court to Kai Feng Fu.

A German soldier recently shot a Russian lieutenant dead in a fracas on the Taku road, China.

The French owners of the Panama canal are said to be anxious to sell to the United States.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has ruled that there is to be no change in tobacco and snuff stamps.

One thousand captured Filipinos are to be released soon. Former Philippine officers are anxious to fight the Ladroneas.

Theater Collapses.

SALT LAKE, May 2.—The north wall of the Salt Lake Theater, corner of First South and State streets, collapsed about 2 o'clock this morning, so far as known no one was hurt. The building, which probably will have to be torn down, was built nearly forty years ago in the days of Brigham Young, and was one of the landmarks of the city.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or skin rashes, pimples and other skin diseases, eruptions, proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. O. Hines, Frank, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Weller, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

Southern Exposition
Wants Local Exhibit.

J. F. Knapp, special commissioner of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, is in the city for the purpose of securing the transference of the educational exhibit from Buffalo to the close of the Pan-American Exposition to Charleston. An attempt will also be made through the Chamber of Commerce to secure the late exhibit at the Paris Exposition now on its way back to Hawaii. Mr. Knapp has further interviewed the Chamber with regard to the possibility of securing an agricultural exhibit. A formal request will be sent in and a special meeting called to take up the matter.

Mr. Knapp has seen Mr. Atkinson, who is favorable to the sending on of the educational exhibit, and will today meet the Committee on Public Education and endeavor to persuade them to add a sufficient amount to the appropriation for the expense of packing and unpacking the Buffalo exhibit, the Exposition being willing to bear all the cost of transportation to Charleston.

Space will be provided and the exhibit set up to the best advantage, free of charge. There will, of course, be a necessity for the continuance of the services of Miss Davidson or some other available person as explanatory exhibitor.

The Exposition at Charleston opens on December 1st continuing until the 1st of June, 1902. The buildings and grounds are to be ready by October 1st. Four of the most important buildings, the Cotton Palace, the Palace of Agriculture, Commerce and Administration buildings are already roofed, while promises of State buildings are coming in rapidly.

Mr. Knapp's territory embraces the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and out of fourteen requests for exhibits but two States have shown any hesitancy in promising to participate, sums having been already voted in several instances for that purpose.

Already as much money as that used at the Omaha Exposition has been arranged for and the Charleston Exposition promises to be second only to the World's Fair of 1893 at Chicago. There will be more money behind it than the Pan-American affair can boast and the buildings, judged from the architect's drawings, should outclass those at Buffalo.

While the Exposition was designed primarily to call attention to the development of the Southern States in the last quarter of a century especially with regard to the cotton manufacture and the agricultural products peculiar to the South, such as tea, hemp and tobacco, prominence being given to exhibits from the West Indies in particular and from Mexico and the South and Central American Republics.

A special West Indian Commissioner has been appointed and sent to Cuba and Porto Rico for the purpose of properly presenting the enterprise of those islands.

The site chosen is situated in the suburbs of Charleston upon the eastern bank of the Ashley river and covers about 190 acres. Electric railroads make the Exposition easy of access. Much work will be laid out upon the grounds, on which many typical Southern trees are now growing. The grand avenue of State buildings will present a novel feature in the reproduction of characteristic buildings of the separate States represented as Mount Vernon, Washington Irving's home, etc. A negro building typical of a Southern homestead will be a feature.

The whole process of tea making, growth, drying, curing and packing will be shown, while the West Indies are expected to show the sugar cane industry to the best advantage.

Not simply in rivalry of West Indian sugar and coffee exhibits does Mr. Knapp urge Hawaii's representation at his Exposition, but he lays particular stress on the opportunity for presenting Hawaii in a favorable light to the numerous tourists who will throng to Charleston during the Exposition.

"In ordinary times," said Mr. Knapp, "fifty thousand tourists come annually to Charleston, to stay there, or en route to Florida and the Gulf States. The Exposition would greatly increase the number and bring them all directly to Charleston. An exhibit and a distribution of literature should prove a great card for this Territory."

"The Quebec provinces have grasped

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. DICKET, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, 10, 12, 14, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. A. HICKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

EWEES & COOKE, (Robert Lowrey, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St.; Tel. 112. Family, plantation and ship stores supplied on short notice. New goods every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Española, C. F. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 15, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCHANTS.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		428
M. S. Sacks' Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	60,000	100		
L. S. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	300,000	50		50
SUGAR.				
Kaia	5,000,000	20	28	28 1/2
Hanalei	175,000	100		
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		310
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	50	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	40	40 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100		175
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Haiku	500,000	100		240
Kahuku	500,000	20	20 1/2	20 1/2
Kilauea Plant. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	50		
" Paid up	1,000,000	50	11	12
Kipahulu	100,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		105
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100		80
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	850,000	20		7
" Paid up	1,000,000	20		12
Nahiku Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	20		
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	20	150	152 1/2
Olokele	1,000,000	20		
Olokele Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	20		
Olokele Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,500	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
" Paid up	2,500,000	20	14 1/2	15
Olowalu	150,000	100		150
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pala	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		265
Pepee	750,000	100		108
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	10	11 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Waialeale	750,000	100		30
Waialeale	250,000	100		37 1/2
Waialeale	125,000	100		90
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		105
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Sp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		
Mutual Telephone Co.	80,000	10		10
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	10 1/2	10 1/2
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		
BANKS.				
First National Bank.				102 1/2
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.				
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.			9 1/2	
Haw. Govt. 4 per cent.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per cent.			97 1/2	
Honolulu Waterworks Co.			100	
Sugar Plantation 5 p. c.			104	
O. R. & L. Co.			104	
People's Ice & P. Co.			104	
Olokele Plant.				

THE HEALTH BOARD ACES

Dr. Cooper's Reply to Emmeluth Charge.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and a number of matters attended to. All the members were present, President Cooper presiding.

The first matter taken up was that of action in regard to the concurrent resolution passed by the Senate and House on May 14th, and Representative Emmeluth's resolution concerning the Porto Ricans on Quarantine Island.

Dr. Cooper read his letter to Hon. J. A. Akina, speaker of the House, which letter was delivered yesterday morning. It was as follows:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the letter of even date signed S. Mehuin, Clerk of the House, transmitting House resolution No. 4. This communication with enclosure reached me at 3 p. m. and I immediately gave my attention to its subject matter. The resolution contains but one clause directed to me in my official capacity, to wit:

"That until the committee do report, the Board of Health is directed to permit no persons of this Territory to depart from said Quarantine Island."

The facts in this case are these: The S. S. Colon was boarded last evening by the Federal authorities, not case of contagious or infectious disease found and the vessel and passengers passed as clean.

The Board of Health at a recent meeting, in view of the outbreak of smallpox among Porto Ricans on Kauai, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the board of Health shall cause persons and effects to be disinfected whenever such persons or effects are in such condition as to be nuisances, sources of filth, or causes of sickness, endangering the public health and safety."

The executive officer of the Board called on me at 7 o'clock this morning, requesting me, as attending physician to the Queen's Hospital, to examine three patients on board the S. S. Colon, for whom admission was desired. It is one of the rules of the hospital that there shall be admitted no patient who has a contagious disease, and it is my duty to examine into suspicious cases before admission. In that capacity I visited the Colon and saw the three patients. The ship's surgeon gave a diagnosis of intermittent fever for the two male patients, and reported the female as having suffered from a miscarriage of the preceding month. These patients were brought to the Queen's Hospital. An acute case of mania was reported on board and the patient will be committed to the insane asylum through the proper channel.

Meantime through the courtesy of the Federal authorities the disinfecting and sterilizing plants on Quarantine Island had been placed at the disposal of the Board of Health and the executive officer had arranged for the reception there of the passengers of the ship, to carry out the purpose of the Board as expressed in the resolution quoted.

When the resolution of the Legislature reached me, at 3 p. m., I very shortly learned that already all but about fifty of the Porto Ricans had been placed aboard local boats, their having first been bathed and their clothing and belongings thoroughly sterilized by heat. The remainder, those to whom the resolution of the Legislature would apply, had been treated according to our plans and were ready to depart.

I found that Quarantine Island, which is now thoroughly and completely under the control of the United States, is absolutely without facilities for caring for these people. There are now held on the island by the United States authorities a number of persons who have been exposed to smallpox and measles, undergoing the usual quarantine attention.

The facilities for housing, feeding and caring in general for the Porto Ricans is absolutely wanting, the capacity of the present establishment being absorbed now by the persons held there. And while they are capable of expansion, I would hardly have deemed it wise to quarter fifty women and children in such close proximity to smallpox suspects even if the local board had been in control.

The admission for fumigation of the Porto Ricans and their effects on Quarantine Island was through the courtesy of the Federal authorities, the local board having no jurisdiction in the premises.

In this situation the arrangements were made for securing the use of the channel wharf and warehouse. This is a commodious structure, tiering plenty of room, and was taken by the Board of Health as a place of refuge only after the promise of representatives of the Planters' Association that there would be supplied plenty of clean bedding and ample supplies of food. The sanitary arrangements are under our supervision. This the local authorities considered as a much more advisable arrangement than to send the immigrants back to the ship in which they had spent the past week, which would have meant a repetition of the fumigating process on the morrow.

In conclusion, sir, I would say that I consulted the Attorney General as to the Powers of the Board to carry out the directions of your resolution No. 4 and he advised me that the Board of Health is without power to confine persons who have been declared clean and free of disease by Federal quarantine authorities, when those persons have come from an American port with a clean bill of health. To do so would be an arrogation of authority distinctly in opposition to the American theory of freedom of inter-State passage and intercourse and an abridging of personal liberty at variance with our institutions. Such an act on our part would place each member of the Board liable to action in the eyes of the law.

The report on bids for the supplying of rolled barley for the Board of Health was then read, showing bids as follows: Union Feed Stables, \$26.75; California Feed Company, \$26.75; J. M. Camara, \$25. The bid of J. M. Camara, being the lowest, had been accepted. The report was approved by the meeting.

Dr. Sloggett introduced a resolution that tenders be advertised for the furnishing of drugs to the Board of Health for the rest of the year. Dr. Sloggett moved that the resolution be made to cover the furnishing of surgical supplies, as well as the furnishing of drugs. The resolution was adopted with the amendment proposed. This is a new departure, it having been previously the arrangement to purchase these supplies at random.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith read a partial report of the committee which had been appointed to investigate the Insane Asylum. The report was unfinished, and Mr. Smith stated that information would be obtained today for making it complete. The report was not acted upon, and was left in the hands of the committee for completion.

A letter from Dr. Walters, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, was then read. It contained a request for an appropriation of \$117 for the repairing of closets. Dr. Sloggett moved that the request be allowed and sum paid from the appropriations on hand. The motion was carried.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith reported verbally that an expenditure of twice the amount of the present charge for excavations would make the system self-supporting, enlarging upon his idea, he said that the same applied to the garbage arrangements, and outlined a plan for making the entire system self-supporting. His plan was not considered. Dr. Cooper ruling that the matter could not be taken up until complete reports were before the board.

Dr. Sloggett reported that the expenses of the Molokai and Kaihi settlements were as economical as could well be managed, and that he could not recommend any reduction.

The committee to whom the matter of licenses to sell poisonous drugs had been referred recommended that licenses be issued only to those who could pass satisfactory examinations, and the following resolution was framed and approved:

"That an answer be sent to the treasurer advising him to issue licenses for the sale of poisonous drugs to those only who can pass an examination before three graduated pharmacists as to the nature of the drugs and their actions, and also sign an agreement that upon condition of being allowed the privilege of selling poisonous drugs, that they will abide by the regulations of the Board of Health in regard to the sale of the poisons."

"We believe that the recommendation is necessary for the preservation of the health of the public and for the protection of the class of people who would be supplied by those who are applying for the licenses."

Captain S. Johnson, the Sanitary Inspector, reported the tug Eleu on dry dock. This tug hauls garbage out to the sea. Captain Johnson reported that the Fearless asks \$40 a trip for the work, which the board considered too much. It was recommended that Young's launch be negotiated for, for temporary service, while the Eleu is being repaired.

The Rapid Transit Company's application that some regulation be made making it a misdemeanor to expectorate in the cars, was read. The meeting adopted a regulation in accordance with the request.

Commissioner Shorey was given authority to prosecute a milk dealer for adulterating milk.

The committee on the supply of palat to the leper settlements reported, recommending that bids be advertised for as follows: For four years, 21-pound packages; for four years, 25-pound packages; for six years, 21-pound packages; for six years, 25-pound packages; for eight years, 21-pound packages, and for eight years 25-pound packages, the bundles to be in flour sacks. The board authorized tenders to be advertised for to supply palat as recommended.

The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the completed reports will be brought before the board and acted upon.

TAKES THE RED HAT OF CARDINAL

Martinelli, the Papal Legate, Received Into the Sacred College.

BALTIMORE, May 8. — Sebastian Martinelli, titular Archbishop of Ephesus and Cardinal-elect of the Church of Rome, today received at the hands of Cardinal Gibbons the red berretta and donned the robes, which will hereafter mark his rank. The ceremony, which is the second step in his elevation to his new position, was marked by all the pomp and brilliancy usually attendant upon such occasions. It was held in the venerable cathedral, the first edifice of its kind erected upon American soil and in which the first American priest and the first American Bishop were ordained. Among those who witnessed it were men and women prominent in every walk of life, diplomats, legislators, judges, journalists and ecclesiastics, the latter including half a score of Archbishops, half a hundred Bishops, priests, monks and seminarians.

Mr. Marchetti, upon the conclusion of the reading of the briefs, advanced to Cardinal Gibbons' throne and delivered to him an address informing him that the supreme pontiff had committed to him the office of investing with the red berretta Cardinal Martinelli, of whom Mr. Marchetti said: "His obedience overcame his humility and brought him unwilling to this sublime dignity, of which I will say nothing at present, as another more worthy than I will more clearly and more gracefully speak of it."

Cardinal Gibbons responded in part as follows: "Less than five years ago you came among us an entire stranger. You will leave us bound by the hallowed ties of friendship, and without a single enemy to sound a discordant note in the universal jubilee of praise and congratulation. Your mission to the United States has been a mission of peace. While living among us you have taken as your model the Prince of Peace himself, of whom it is written 'he shall not contend nor cry out, neither shall his voice be heard in the streets. The bruised reed he shall not break, the smoking flax he shall not extinguish.' You have fulfilled your onerous duties more effectively, without noise or ostentation. In discharging your mission as apostolic delegate your eminence has been actuated by a high sense of justice, by a justice tempered with clemency."

There is but one sad note in the joyous festivity of today, and that is

found in the reflection that your eminence is destined to leave us. But we indulge the hope that you will abide with us for some time yet. And we are cheered and comforted by the consideration that when you take up your residence in Rome the holy father will have in you a wise and prudent counselor who is conversant with the religious, moral and social conditions of the United States. Your eminence will be able to inform his holiness that in no country in the Christian world can be found a hierarchy, or clergy, or people more loyal and more devoted to the sovereign pontiff, more tenacious of 'the faith once delivered to the saints,' more zealous in extending the kingdom of Christ than the bishops and priests and laity of the United States.

Cardinal Gibbons descended from his throne and advanced to the front of the altar, accompanied by his attendants, bearing the berretta. Mr. Martinelli arose, and escorted by the members of the noble guard and the papal chamberlains, walked toward Cardinal Gibbons, before whom he knelt and bowed his head. Slowly lifting the berretta from the silver salver upon which it rested, Cardinal Gibbons unfolded it and held it high in order that the congregation might see it. Then, stooping, and with what seemed to be a softly murmured prayer, he placed it upon the head of the Cardinal-elect, who arose, and advancing to the front of the altar, paid a strong personal tribute to Cardinal Gibbons. He then conducted mass amid the breathless attention of the vast audience. The sermon was delivered by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, after which Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the benediction and the ceremony was ended.

CHINA MAY ASK A YANKEE LOAN

Wu Ting Fang and New York Financiers Are Consulting.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: American capitalists may be asked by the Chinese government to subscribe to the loan which will have to negotiate to pay the indemnity to be exacted by the powers.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, and New York financiers have been in communication on this subject. Communications are entirely unofficial and have therefore been kept very quiet. Nevertheless, it has developed that the idea has been favorably received in New York. It is, of course, impossible to say what the outcome will be, as international politics will have an important influence upon the placing of the loan, but intelligent Chinamen favor obtaining subscriptions from the United States.

The Chinese government is well aware that provided the "open door" be conceded the United States at this moment would not go beyond a formal protest in case of the division of China. The situation would be changed, however, if Chinese bonds valued at millions of dollars, were held by American capitalists.

All that the Chinese minister has done has been to make inquiries, and American financiers have given an indication of what they are willing to do. The loan will be very large—Special Commissioner Rockhill has cabled to the State Department that the ministers had agreed upon \$37,000,000, but he is still trying to secure a reduction of this amount, but the lower it is the easier it will be for China, and the better the terms upon which she can negotiate it.

Foreign representatives in Peking will undoubtedly bring strong pressure to bear in behalf of the placing of the loan in their respective countries. Mr. Rockhill is not expected, however, to join in such a movement. It is within the range of possibilities that China, in order to satisfy all the powers, may decide to place in each country a loan equal to the indemnity due that particular nation. In this event the share of the United States will probably be less than \$20,000,000, and perhaps only \$12,500,000 in case its proposal for each power to reduce its indemnity should be adopted.

THE KING A MENTOR.

Wants Royal Household at Windsor to Purify Itself.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A cable to the World from London says: The royal household at Windsor Castle has just received fresh proof of the King's determination to abolish the tax system which grew up under his mother. The King has dug up from some forgotten corner an ancient black-letter document prescribing "twelve good rules found in the study of Charles I. of blessed memory." These rules King Edward has had framed and placed in a prominent position in the castle. Here are the rules:

"Profane no Divine ordinance. Touch no state matters. Urge no health. Pick no quarrel. Maintain no opinion. Encourage no virtues. Repeat no grievances. Reveal no secrets. Make no comparisons. Keep no bad company. Make no long meals. Lay no wagers. These rules observed will maintain thy place and everlasting gain."

The gambling mania rages violently among the high and low in the royal household, and Windsor supports more bookmakers than any town of its size in England. The posting of these ordinances provides considerable restraint in the household, although the King has signified that they constituted the best rule of life for his royal servants and others that he had yet seen.

BUFFALO FAIR OPEN ON SUNDAY

The American Sabbath Union Strongly Protests Against the Decision.

NEW YORK, May 9.—At the meeting of the board of managers of the American Sabbath Union, the opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo on Sunday was discussed, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the directors for disregarding the petition "of 2,000,000 individuals, representing a constituency of 25,000,000 of ecclesiastical, civil, humanitarian and labor organizations," by deciding to throw open the gates of the exhibition on Sunday.

The resolutions stamp the directors' action as an affront to the religious convictions of a majority of the people of the Empire State. Ministers of the gospel throughout the country are asked in the resolutions to press upon the subject before the formal opening of the exposition on May 28.

Editor Rhodes, of the Star, is away for a two weeks' vacation.

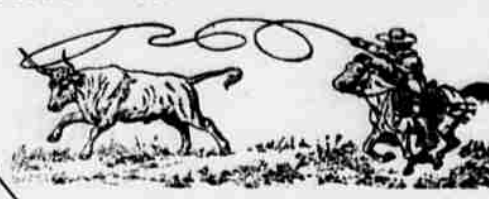
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General Agents.

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Stylish, summer shirts in the newest
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Made to retail to the summer trade
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MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.
The latest caprices in Tecks, Bows,
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Postage paid,

BY AUTHORITY.

Messrs. A. C. Dowsett and George H. Wright have been respectively appointed this day, Chairman and member of the Lanai Road Board, Island of Lanai, Territory of Hawaii.

JAMES H. BOYD
Superintendent of Public Works
Public Works Department, Honolulu
May 9, 1901. 2280

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 fifteen hands high. Price, \$300.00.
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Fifty Kou CALABASHES, from 2
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BISHOP LAWRENCE ON GAMBLING

Thinks the Spirit of the Gamester Pervades the

Land.

BOSTON, May 9.—"One has only ten to the shouts in the stock ma-

shop Lawrence in his annual address to the Massachusetts diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, "to be impressed with the danger in which our young men and women are placed."

our boys and girls, stand from the temptation to gamble, to get something for nothing, to try to make money fast, to hazard what is of value simply for the pleasure of the hazard.

Vicious gambling, which catches the popular eye, is but the symptom of

spirit pervading the community, that is, an unreadiness to work steadily for the legitimate reward of labor, an unrest at the moderate and fair return on capital, a making haste to get rich, a keen love of the sport of over-reach-

Two generations ago playing cards was forbidden, because it was associated with gambling. Then the game was legalized and the prohibition was lifted.

ed with gambling. Then the cards were brought forth from their hiding places and given a place in the innermost amusements of the home. Today they are returning to the old calling, the instrument of gambling. The

men and women, worshipers in our churches, some even communicants, do waste the daylight and concentrate all their thoughts and nerve upon the game—and the game is not complete without some stake, small

What will you give for the future of a boy whose pin money is the gain of his father's game at the club? The point I want to make is that

Instead of dwelling on the excesses of the stock market or criticizing the police for not suppressing the worst forms of gambling, we should look to ourselves and discover the symptoms of the same vice in us."

Sultan Shoots His Doctor

ek killed a court physician. The physician while massaging the Sultan's ear an ear affection unwittingly caused an intense pain. The Sultan in a fit of fear drew a revolver which he always carried and shot the unfortunate physician.

ate physician dead. A chamberlain rushed into the room on hearing the report of the pistol and the Sultan shot again, wounding the official. The Sultan thought an attempt was being

de on his life. The recent earth-
quake it is said, has unbalanced his
nervous system.

1997

ENDED IN A FIASCO

Emmeluth Did Not Stop Porto Ricans.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Under the Emmeluth resolution, reported elsewhere, a committee consisting of "Boss" Emmeluth, Gillman, Kufhaie, Kellio, Pooki and Dickey of the House, and Senators Baldwin, Russell and Kalaupokalani of the Senate, left for a visit to quarantine yesterday afternoon to investigate the conditions of the Porto Ricans detained there.

Permission to visit the island was given by the Federal authorities, and soon after the committee was on its way to the pier in charge of Dr. Barrington, one of the Federal quarantine officers. The Federal launch was used to transport the committee to the quarantine wharf, where the investigation was conducted.

There was a busy scene at the dock. Streams of healthy looking Porto Ricans carrying their belongings in trunks, handbags, hankchiefs, etc., laughing and chattering with one another, passed along, seeming to have no care, and not realizing the object of the nine solicitous men composing the committee.

After some minutes had been spent by the different members of the committee in looking for something to weep over, their interest centered in "Boss" Emmeluth who, through the aid of an interpreter, was questioning some of the Porto Ricans.

"Ask that man sitting over there if he was examined for any disease," was Emmeluth's first question.

Through the interpreter, the man said that he had been.

"Ask that woman over there if she was examined," was the next question, put in excited tones.

The woman replied that she had been, and had been given some medicine, also.

"Ask them how they have been fed, and whether they have had plenty to eat or not," was the third question fired by the "Boss."

They replied they had not had anything to eat since morning, but that during their trip had been well treated and fed.

Such replies were heard from all sides, and Emmeluth, fearing he was going to be defeated in the object of his resolution, struck an attitude and shouted: "Are we going to allow these people to leave this island and allow them to scatter disease broadcast? I don't want these people to land here and become public charges." (Laughter.)

"That lies with the doctor in charge of the quarantine station to decide," answered Senator Baldwin.

Emmeluth began to rush around, trying to pick out sick people to weep over, but only one or two Porto Ricans were found in whom any traces of sickness were visible. A good many were pale looking and thin, but this was caused by the long journey they had taken and the manner in which they had been fed at home.

"They shall not leave this port in the Kinau or any other boat," he yelled.

"What authority have you to deny the right of an American citizen to land?" demanded Gillman. "You nor anybody else can't stop these people from coming to this island, if they want to come here."

"I do not believe in letting them leave this wharf," said Emmeluth, with heat. "If the Board of Health is above the Legislature, it is time to find it out."

While the "Boss" was trying to annul the citizenship of the Porto Ricans, boat-loads after boat-loads were being hurried over to the Kinau, which had been held since morning in order to carry the immigrants to their destination.

Senator Baldwin finally asked the "Boss" if the resolutions gave them the power to prevent the people from going. So far as he was concerned, he could not see anything in the resolution to prevent the people from leaving if they wanted to.

Emmeluth replied that the arguments on the floor of the House on the resolution gave them that power. He tried hard to ring in a bluff on the committee in regard to the resolution, but Senator Baldwin, in his cool manner, began to question the "Boss" much to his embarrassment. The latter could not show that legislative arguments were above the law.

At this juncture Dr. Russell called the attention of the committee to a woman carrying a child. The little one was suffering with a combination of typhoid fever and tropical worms, which is fatal. He also called attention to another child who had worms. "Tropical worms," said Dr. Russell, "are not necessarily fatal. It is only when typhoid fever sets in that death results."

These two cases were the only ones of sickness noted during the stay of the committee.

The "Boss" all this time had been running from place to place, and he finally selected Kumalee as the one most likely to listen to his "tale of woe."

"Kumalee," he said, "look at the class of people that you will have to contend with. Look at the children you will have to take care of and educate. It is an outrage, and I am in favor of stopping the people from leaving this harbor, if it takes the whole police force."

Emmeluth then held a whispered conversation with a boatman, after which, returning to where the members of the committee were standing, he demanded of Senator Baldwin, what was going to be done in regard to stopping the immigrants from leaving.

Baldwin, he said, pointing to a boatload leaving the wharf, "look at the class of people you sugar planters

are bringing to this country. Look at that boatload, scarcely a half a dozen schooled men among them; the rest are children and women, who, eventually, will become a public charge. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Those boys," replied Baldwin, "will grow up and become good laborers, and good citizens, and you might some day want some of those very lads to work on your plantation."

"I haven't got any plantation," snapped Emmeluth. "I soaked \$50,000 in one day upon a time, and that experience was enough for me. I don't want any thing more to do with such scenes as this. It almost makes me weep to see such things as this going on here in this civilized community." (Weeps.)

Somewhat referred to the Board of Health at this juncture, and the "Boss," with a big round oath, declared he would present a resolution today, "bring" the members of the Board of Health. Seeing that the tide was turning against him, Emmeluth decided to take matters into his own hands. He declared he would stop the Kinau from leaving, at all hazards. Shoving his hat down over his ears, he made a dash for a rowboat, held in readiness for him.

The "Boss" sat in the stern of the boat, hanging on the gunwales with a maniacal grip. From the stern of the boat he commenced to hurl cuss words and cries of "wild wikk" at the bewildered native, who was manipulating the oars. Soon he reached the wharf and leaped ashore.

The last seen of the bewhiskered statesman, he was hurrying up the dock to the street, where he caught a hack and drove with all possible haste to the Executive building, where he tried to persuade the "powers that be" to stop the Kinau from sailing. His mental disturbance aroused pity, but no one offered to help him.

Meanwhile, the Kinau sailed, and with it, another of the many resolutions introduced by "his whiskers," has "resolved" itself into nothing.

The rest of the committee left for the shore on the launch, favorably impressed by what they had seen, and any more stories about the "ill treatment" or "discarded" condition of the Porto Ricans, will be taken with a barrel of salt.

EMMELUTH INTERVIEWED.

Representative Emmeluth was interviewed last night by an Advertiser reporter in regard to the question of Porto Rican immigration. He said: "I feel that I cannot speak too strongly upon this subject. It is a question that involves more than simply the labor question. It is to the Territory the question of Americanization. We have either got to Americanize the Territory, or to give up and acknowledge that Americanization is not worth fighting for. The immigration of the class of Porto Ricans that are being poured into the midst of the islands, is not calculated to help to Americanize the Territory by any means. Have we not already got our hands full in the work of educating and Americanizing our mixed population of Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiian children, without adding another and a worse factor to the difficulty? The reports from the schools since the Porto Rican immigration began clearly illustrate the extra difficulty and expense to the Territory it has already caused. The Porto Rican children are overcrowding the schools wherever their fathers have been employed as laborers, and since the tuition of every child costs the Territory over \$22 per year, not to speak of the cost of school building, etc., it will be seen that the importation of Porto Rican children is not a desirable thing for the tax-payers. The Porto Ricans pay no taxes at all, and the drain on the treasury for the education of their children is not offset by any return whatever."

"I questioned the immigrants that came in on the Colon, and found them to be very ignorant. Children fourteen and fifteen years of age that had never been to school at all, were among the immigrants. This sort of immigration is clearly calculated to complicate the difficulties of our already difficult problem of education."

"Another thing, there is apparently an attempt to deceive us in the matter of the ages of the immigrants. In the last lot the report was that there were 250 males—and I think that this was given out to convey the impression that there were that many able-bodied, grown-up laborers, capable of taking care of themselves. Instead of this being the case, we found that the children were in the majority, and there were many invalids and weak women. I surmise that there is a great deal of the responsibility at the other end of the line. It is probable that the United States authorities there will not allow laborers to leave without their families, and that may be the reason why we are receiving so many small children and invalid women as laborers. In view of the struggle we have ahead of us with our present difficulties, before we can accomplish the Americanization of the islands, such immigration is an imposition and a hardship."

"As I have said, this matter brings the situation to the front, presenting only two solutions. One is that we shall not tolerate the importation of Porto Rican laborers, and seek to work out the already difficult task of Americanizing Hawaii; the other alternative is that we shall give up the struggle altogether, and acknowledge that Americanization is not worth fighting for."

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the Territorial Treasurer by the Punahoa Land Co., Ltd. David B. Lyman, Henry M. Lyman, Francis O. Lyman, of Chicago; Frederick S. Lyman, Rufus A. Lyman, Levi C. Lyman, of Hilo, and Emma L. Wilcox, of Lahoe, are the incorporators. The capital stock is \$1,500, divided into sixty shares of \$25 each; option is reserved to increase the capital to \$100,000.

The principal place of business is at Hilo, and its purposes are to acquire and dispose of lands for stock raising. Rufus A. Lyman is president, Henry J. Lyman, secretary, and Frederick S. Lyman, treasurer.



T. A. LLOYD, THE NEW ROAD SUPERVISOR.

Thomas A. Lloyd, Sr., the new Road Supervisor, formerly held that office. He was also Tax Collector in the time of the Monarchy. Mr. Lloyd will assume his duties on June 1st.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

JUDGE EDINGS' COURT.

The assumpsit case of J. A. Magoon vs. Louis Marx came up before Judge Edings yesterday morning. Evidence was taken and argument had, Magoon & Thompson appearing for plaintiff and George Davis for the defendant.

The case went to the jury at 3 o'clock p. m., and after an hour's deliberation a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$100 was returned.

The jurors were as follows: George A. Howard, Jr., Solomon D. Koki, Horatio G. Crabbe, W. H. McInerney, Ernest A. Ross, Hugh H. Waller, Wm. B. Rice, David F. Thrum, Ward S. Bartlett, E. C. Holstein, Solomon Peck and Walter A. Hardy.

A motion for leave to file the plea to set off, and plead the same to the action, and that he be allowed to introduce evidence to sustain said plea, was made by George A. Davis for the defendant.

The motion was presented and permitted to be filed at the request of counsel, after an oral motion to the same effect had been presented and overruled by the court, and after argument on the part of the defendant to the jury.

The court was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the case of Gustaf F. Ropert, trustee vs. Sol. Kauai, et al. will be taken, the same being an action in ejectment. Stewart, Hatch & Silliman for the plaintiff and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan and Magoon & Thompson for defendants.

COURT NOTES.

A discontinuance of the case of Leo Lawton vs. Charles Chillingworth has been asked by the plaintiff, through his attorneys, Andrews, Peters & Andrade. The plaintiff in the case of Ozaki Shoin vs. Union Assurance Company, by his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, has filed a discontinuance of his action.

The case of Luika Kelliohe vs. Henry R. Macfarlane has been continued until next term.

Summons has been returned in the guardianship matter of Hiro Hiroa, showing service upon Kimu Hiroa, showing service upon Kimu Hiroa, the mother of Hiro Hiroa. The summons was issued on petition of W. K. Azbill, who alleges that the mother is an unfit person to have the care of the child, and he desires to place it in the care of the Hawaiian Orphanage at Kona, Island of Hawaii, of which institution he is president.

COELHO LIBEL CASE.

The plaintiff in the case of William J. Coelho vs. Robert Grieco Publishing Co., Ltd., by his attorney, Lorrin Andrews, has moved the Court that the said cause be continued for the term. The motion is based upon the pleadings and proceedings had and the affidavit of Lorrin Andrews filed with the motion, which affidavit avers that the plaintiff is now within the jurisdiction of the Court, in the city of Buffalo, and that his testimony is valuable in the trial of the case, being to the effect that the defendant corporation did, on November 7, 1900, compose and cause to be published in the Honolulu Republican certain false, scandalous and defamatory libel concerning the plaintiff, meaning to thereby disgrace and maliciously intend to thereby injure the said plaintiff, all to the damage of plaintiff in the sum of \$10,000.

The affidavit avers that the said William J. Coelho is the only witness that can testify to all the facts set forth, and that the trial cannot safely be proceeded with in the absence of said witness.

DODD ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of James Dodd, deceased, a petition for the confirming of sale of leasehold estate has been filed by Robert M. Cathcart, the executor of the Dodd Estate.

Petitioner shows that in pursuance of an order of Court under date of April 11, 1901, he proceeded to sell a certain specified leasehold upon the Beach Road property, Waikiki, of the estate of Jas. Dodd, deceased, receiving cash therefor from L. C. Ables to the amount of \$1,500, charges for publication of notice, posters and auctioneer fees, certified by attached vouchers, are itemized, making a total of \$450, which sum, deducted from the proceeds of sale, leaves a net balance of \$1,050.

The affidavit of James F. Morgan, auctioneer, is filed with the petition.

RICHARDSON ESTATE.

William F. Smith has petitioned for letters of administration de bonis non in the matter of the estate of George H. Richardson, deceased, showing that said

er his due discharge on May 15, 1885, from the duties of executor in said estate, it was discovered that there is an account in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank of Honolulu with said George Richardson, Circuit Judge, Maui, trustee for Kellias, amounting at the present time to \$200.00; that under the present rules and regulations relative to accounts in said bank deposited in the name of deceased persons, only legally authorized persons can withdraw the same; that there is now no legally appointed person in said estate, and that the accounts of said bank are about to be closed; wherefore the petitioner prays that he be appointed administrator de bonis non of said estate for the purpose of collecting said amount from said bank and to hold the same subject to the further order of the Court.

CASES CONTINUED.

Stipulation and agreement between Philip L. Weaver, attorney for plaintiff, and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, for defendants, has been filed, for the continuance to the August term of court of the following cases: Mossman vs. Macfarlane et al.; Mossman vs. S. M. Damon et al.; trustees, Mossman vs. Judd et al.; and Mossman vs. S. B. Cole et al., trustees.

WORE THEM OUT HERSELF.

There was a time when Mrs. Hayes considered herself to be what she calls "a gone woman." She actually divided her clothes and other personal effects among her children. Thank Goodness—but here is her story, told in her own way; by all odds the best way.

"Three years ago, she says, 'I had dreadful pains across the left side of my stomach and under the shoulder-blades. My left side swelled up fearfully. I was laid up weeks at a time, work being out of the question. While these fits were on I could neither walk, sit, nor stand with comfort.'

"I was really ashamed to let the neighbors see me crawling about; so I spent most of my time lying down or leaning against something to ease the dreadful pains."

"I had been a hard-working woman all my life, but now I lost my strength and dreaded to eat anything, knowing the woeful suffering I was sure to experience afterwards; as if eating were somehow a crime against the laws of nature. And at night I rolled and tossed about instead of sleeping."

"The doctor said it was indigestion and no doubt he was right, but he was not able to relieve me."

"I considered myself a 'gone woman' and told my husband I was sure I could not last much longer. Indeed, I was so fully persuaded of this, that I actually divided my clothes and personal effects among my children."

"Thank Goodness and Mother Seigel's Syrup I have since worn out most of them myself."

"After a lot of coaxing and argument (for I was tired of trying things, and hope had about died away in my heart) I consented to take Seigel's Syrup, although the doctor had advised me not to touch it."

"I was not quite sure of the effect of the first bottle, but my husband insisted on my going on with it. So I did go on with it, and after I had got through half the second bottle there was no doubt of the result. I was much better; I felt it, and others could see it."

"It was hardly short of a miracle, the way Seigel's Syrup brought me round. From a poor, weak, and wretched woman, unable to walk or scarcely to raise my hand to do the smallest piece of work, it gave me back health and strength, restored me to my husband and family, enabled me to go on with my work once more, and, in short, made me as well as ever I was in my life."

"I am now upwards of 60, and have reared a large family. I have lived in the district about 27 years, and am well known here."

"My husband and sons, as well as our grandchildren, work in connection with the coal mines, for which this district is noted. I have told all the neighbors what Seigel's Syrup did for me, and am perfectly willing that my case should be published if you think it may be useful." (Mrs.) Julia Hayes, Mount Keira, Paradise, near Wellington, N. Z., October 14th, 1899.

Mr. John Hickey, blacksmith, at the same place, writes that he has known Mrs. Hayes all his life, and (in common with many others) knows her statement to be true. He adds that she is respected by everyone.

LABORERS IN HAWAII Many Efforts to Get Suitable Men.

The question of labor in Hawaii is dealt with at some length in a report on the agricultural resources and capabilities of that Territory, recently issued by the office of experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture. For half a century, it is said, the resources and ingenuity of the planters of the islands have been taxed in devising the best means of procuring laborers suitable for their work. Special commissioners have been dispatched to distant parts of the globe for the purpose of obtaining the desired immigration. Earnest efforts have been made in the way of carefully prepared reports and extensive correspondence. Large sums of money have been expended for costly voyages in the hope of obtaining permanent additions to the population of the islands which would develop and maintain the growing agriculture.

The report continues: "From the first arrival of coolies, in 1820, up to the present time there has been no cessation in the arduous efforts to obtain an adequate supply of labor for the plantations. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, established in 1820, issued a circular stating that the introduction of coolie labor from China to supply the places of the rapidly decreasing native population was a subject of great importance. In 1832 the first introduction of coolies was made and the experiment was satisfactory. They proved able and willing laborers and quieted for a while all apprehensions of future trouble in obtaining labor. Other cargoes were soon sent for and received."

"But while the coolies were and are good workers it was soon discovered that laborers imported for plantations could not be relied upon as permanent settlers and homeseekers, and were, therefore, from a State standpoint, very undesirable immigrants. The planters wanted laborers for profit; the King desired permanent settlers for the benefit of the country. To bring in immigrants required funds, which the former alone could supply, but they were unwilling to burden themselves with the trouble and expense of families. Hence the plans of the King failed. In 1859 a few South Sea Islanders were landed on Kauai to work on a plantation under contract. They resembled Hawaiians, were educated, and had Christian names. It was hoped that this beginning would be the means, ultimately, of repopulating the islands and supplying the needed labor, but the hope was never realized. In 1863 another cry for importation of labor was heard, but the inquiry was everywhere made: Whom and how? The importation of white men as laborers was inadvisable; ditto with negroes. The coolie was an undesirable citizen and as a laborer of no great value. Private planters would import only men, rejecting women and children. Laborers could not be obtained from Pacific Islands; therefore resort must again be had to China."

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION. "These abuses gave birth to the coolie laws of the United States, and simultaneously in Hawaii a bureau of immigration was established, taking the business of importing laborers from the hands of the planters and placing it under the charge of the Kingdom. The Hawaiians claim that no such iniquity as above mentioned ever disgraced the efforts of their planters in their work of importing laborers. The 'coolie system' as known elsewhere never existed on the islands; the law between employer and employee known as the 'contract' and 'indentured' law was mild, equitable and compulsory for the specific fulfillment of contracts."

"Efforts were made to secure immigrants from India, Japan and Malaysia, and the Dutch and English East Indies. All proved abortive, after much discussion, diplomacy, and large expenditure of time and money, except with Japan. A shipload of Japanese reached the islands in 1869."

CO-OPERATION TRIED. "A new and untried system of co-operation labor was introduced on a small scale in 1870. Thirty white men from the States were carried over to labor on the plantations to receive as compensation one-half of the crop made. On account of the drought, inexperience, etc., the co-operative experiment was far from being a decided success."

"Again attention was directed to the Azores and the possibility of obtaining desirable immigrants therefrom. Italy was also considered as a source of supply of future laborers. But nothing tangible was accomplished. In July, 1876, the treaty of reciprocity between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States was ratified. It created great joy and much inspiration in every planter in the islands. Extensive improvements were undertaken at once and energetic efforts made to secure more laborers."

"In 1878 the first batch of Portuguese from Madeira, secured after patient efforts, was landed in Honolulu, followed soon after by a cargo of South Sea Islanders, all of whom proved satisfactory to the planters. In 1881 two vessels filled with Norwegians arrived. But few of them were agriculturists, and therefore were soon disaffected with life on plantations."

"The propriety of introducing negroes from the Southern States was discussed by the board, with the result of a decided opposition to the scheme. More cargoes of South Sea Islanders were introduced, followed soon after by several vessels loaded of Germans."

"Since 1885 up to the time of annexation the introduction of Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese has been made to meet the wants of the islands. The Japanese and Portuguese have been brought in mainly on contract, and having completed the time of service required by the latter they have either renewed service or been returned to their homes. The Chinese have come on their own accord."

For a still neck there is nothing better than a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and aches, effecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

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The World

Owing to certain

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We can also recommend a Gurney Ice Box, price \$8.50, which requires only 5 cents worth of ice per day.

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THE SENATE AND HOUSE

The Upper Branch Does Some Work.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Senate treated itself to a surprise at yesterday's session, by settling down and working with some vigor, that when the noon recess was taken fifty items had been passed upon.

After the time-killing tactics indulged in by the Senate during the past few days, such an activity was not looked for.

After the usual preliminaries had been dispensed with the clerk read House bill No. 1, an Act to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the extra session and the unpaid bills of the regular session of the Legislature.

The bill passed first reading, and was made an order for today. The appropriation bill was then taken up.

On Kanuha's motion the pay of messengers, three at \$1,200 was reconsidered. The item was then divided into two separate parts, as follows:

1. Pay of messengers, two at \$1,200, \$2,400.
2. Pay of messenger and librarian, \$1,440.

In support of his amendment, Kanuha explained that one of the messengers had been in the office for ten years, and that he was thoroughly conversant and familiar with the library. He therefore thought it no more than fitting that his salary should be increased.

On a great many of the items questions were asked by Kanuha and others as to who the persons named were.

"Oily" Bill wanted to know out of one office, because a Republican held it.

Dr. Russell at one time while the salary of a minor office was being considered, arose, and gravely moved the item pass at \$4,000, for he was afraid the gentleman holding the office might be a friend of his.

The following are the items as changed and passed:

Pay of interpreters in all courts not specially provided for, \$3,000.
Salary of first clerk, First Circuit, \$3,000.
Salary of second clerk, First Circuit, \$3,000.
Salary of third clerk, First Circuit, \$2,400.
Salary of fourth clerk, First Circuit, \$1,800.

An attempt was made to strike out this last item, which failed.

Salary of stenographers, \$9,600. This item was amended to read "three" stenographers at \$3,200 each.

Salary of district magistrate, Honolulu, first class, \$5,000.
Salary of Hawaiian interpreters, \$3,400.
Salary of Chinese interpreter and translator, \$3,600.
Salary of Japanese interpreter and translator, \$3,000.
Salary of Portuguese interpreter and translator, \$1,200.

Salary of clerk and interpreter, Honolulu District Court, \$2,400. This item was reduced to \$2,000, and raised again to the sum mentioned in the bill.

Salary of Second District magistrate, second class (Lyie A. Dickey), \$2,800; reduced to \$2,400.

Salary of second clerk and interpreter, Honolulu District Court, \$1,800.
Salaries of District Magistrates, Ewa, fourth class, \$1,650; Koolau, sixth class, \$1,600; Koolaula, seventh class, \$1,500. The salary of the District Magistrate of Waiwae was changed from the seventh to fourth class, and raised from \$800 to \$1,200. Salary of District Magistrate, Waiwae, seventh class, \$800.

Salary of clerk, Second Circuit, \$1,800.
Salaries of District Magistrates, Lahaina, third class, \$2,200; Wailuku, \$2,800; Makawao, third class, \$2,200; Hana, fourth class, \$1,650 (paid at \$1,200); Kipahulu, eighth class, \$600; Honouliuli, seventh class, \$800; Molokai, sixth class, \$1,000; Lanai, eighth class, \$600.
Salary of clerk, Third Circuit, \$1,800 (passed at \$1,200).

Salaries of District Magistrates, North Kohala, third class, \$2,200; South Kohala, sixth class, \$1,000; North Kona, fourth class, \$1,200; South Kona, fourth class, \$1,200. The two offices of District Magistrate of West and East Kau, \$1,000 and \$800, respectively, were consolidated, and the item placed at \$1,650.

Salary of clerk, Fourth Circuit, \$2,400.
Salary of assistant clerk and messenger, Fourth Circuit, \$1,200.
Salary of stenographer, \$2,400.
Salary of District Magistrate, South Hilo, first class, \$3,600.

Salary of clerk and interpreter, District Court, South Hilo, \$1,200.
Salaries of District Magistrates, North Hilo, seventh class, \$800; Hanalei, third class, \$2,200; Puna, seventh class, \$600.

Salary of clerk, Fifth Circuit, \$1,500.
Salaries of District Magistrates, Lahue, third class, \$2,200; Koloa, fifth class, \$1,200; Waimea, fourth class, \$1,650; Kawaihau, sixth class, \$1,000; and Hanalei, third class, \$1,600.

The District Magistrate and clerks of the Second and Fourth Circuits were allowed \$900, and the District Magistrate and clerk of the Third Circuit, \$900 for traveling expenses.

The Senate then took the usual noon recess until 2 p. m., and fairly well settled down for their morning's work.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate was called to order at 2 o'clock for their afternoon session.

House Resolution 4 by the plumbier, relating to an investigation of the quarantine station, in order to find out the conditions of things among the Porto Ricans detained there came up.

It called for the appointment of a committee of the House and three members from the Senate, to serve as a committee of nine, to do the investigation.

"Oily" moved to adopt the resolution.

Senator Carter was then recognized, and informed the honorable member from Lahaina that the quarantine station was under the control of the Federal authorities, and that something the members of the Legislature had nothing to do with, and if the committee was sent down there they would be refused entrance, which would be very humiliating to the members.

Senator Baldwin followed, and spoke in a similar strain against adopting the resolution. There was no doubt a number of Porto Ricans there would be found living in a squalid state, but as the station is under the Federal authorities it was out of the province of this Legislature to tackle it.

The distinguished Kalaupokoan arose and spoke in favor of adopting this resolution. As the Porto Ricans, no doubt, had that dread disease, smallpox. The sending of a committee to investigate the condition of affairs was intended to try and keep this unsanitary class of people from introducing any contagious diseases into these islands.

Senator Carter warned the members to go slow in starting such an investigation. It was through the kindness and courtesy of the Federal authorities that they were placed there, and advised the members not to clash with the Federal officers, as they, the honorable members, would probably get the worst of it.

Senator Crabbe was then recognized, and moved to reject the resolution on the grounds that this session was called for the purpose of considering the appropriation bill, and not such resolutions as the one from Emmeluth, who was busy resolving this and resolving that, finding fault with the Governor, and now trying to find fault with the Federal authorities.

"Oily" moved to adjourn. The Senate adjourned at 2:45, in order to allow the committee to start in on their investigation at quarantine island.

EMMELUTH DAY IN THE HOUSE

The War Paint Statesman Weeps and Refuses to be Comforted.

The sensation in the House yesterday morning was another resolution by Mr. Emmeluth.

It reads as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a committee of nine members, six to be appointed by the speaker of the House, and three to be appointed by the president of the Senate, be appointed, to proceed immediately on appointment to quarantine island, and inspect the condition of persons there detained and report their findings to this Legislature.

That until the committee do report, the Board of Health be directed to permit no persons of this Territory to depart from said quarantine island.

That a copy of this resolution be immediately forwarded to the president of the Board of Health, and that said committee be instructed to report their findings to the Legislature not later than the tenth day of this session.

JOHN EMMELUTH.

When the order of resolutions was announced by the speaker, and Mr. Emmeluth arose, as usual, and announced another resolution, there was a blank smile all around the room, but as he spoke, it was evident he had something different from the common to offer this time.

He began in a calm voice by saying that he was sorry to have to continue to introduce resolutions, but that so long as the interests of the people demanded it, "Barkis is willing."

The resolution was read by the clerk. Mr. Emmeluth arose and moved its adoption, and to everybody's surprise, sat down. Mr. Kanoho promptly seconded the motion, whereupon Emmeluth spoke to the adoption of the resolution. He said, in part:

"I think it is proper that I should explain to you the reasons which induced this resolution. The immigration of Porto Ricans has been going on ever since the erection of the Territory made it possible. Since then, and up to this morning, I have not knowingly ever seen a Porto Rican, though I have often tried to do so. The connections between the steamers that brought them in and the steamers that took them to the other islands has been so close, however, that it has heretofore been impossible. This morning, as I was reading the Advertiser, I saw that the Colon had arrived with a load of these Porto Ricans, and I went to the steamer to see them. I was too late, for they had all been taken off in mud scows to the quarantine island. I saw the ship which, presumably, had been cleaned up, and was in much better condition than during the voyage. Its condition, even in its improved state, was something frightful. A boat and went to the quarantine island, and arrived there just as the last load was debarking from the scows and were making their way to the shore.

"The conditions prevailing on Kauai, where these people have been taken before, is well known. The whole strength of the government is being used to prevent the spread of an epidemic of smallpox brought by these people, and the most stringent measures are enforced on that account.

"As I stepped on the shore of the quarantine island, I saw a child of eight or nine years living in the broiling sun, and absolutely afflicted with consumption, from its emaciated condition, and the way its eyes started out. Close by stood a man afflicted with lung trouble, who was too feeble to walk to the quarantine shore. I cast my eyes along the wharf, and saw there many sitting down exhausted—exhausted by reason of physical disease and physical manitation.

"I spent the rest of my time trying to get persons from the quarantine authorities to let the entire Legislature go over there and see the conditions with their own eyes. I did not want them to take statements for the quarantine, but I wanted them to see for themselves. But the United States quarantine authorities stated that the regulations would not permit of more than twelve to visit the place and make an inspection. The authorities are not adverse to investigation, but they will not minimize the chances of spreading contagion.

"The physical condition of these people warrants their being detained here two weeks before being shipped to the other islands, so that they can properly take care of themselves. The rough trip of a passage through open channels. Two-thirds of the people there are unable to travel.

"Mr. Makaha said he was in favor of the resolution, but did not want such a far-fetched bill. The Makaha investigation and other committees which did not report until ten days in of our session. He suggested adding the last clause, requiring the committee to report within the next ten days, which I am inclined to accept."

Mr. Emmeluth accepted the suggestion. His statements had been very calm in this point, but when Mr. Makaha arose and desired to add

the honorable gentleman what appropriation bill he proposes to support under this resolution. Mr. Emmeluth turned to his feet, and speaking with a tremor in his voice, said, in part:

"For fifteen years there have been in this country appropriations for classing these people as a separate class. This committee, they can at least show us how much has been spent to secure this class of people. It is well worth the time of the committee, and of this Legislature to know the conditions that exist on the quarantine island today. There are conditions there, Mr. Speaker, that would turn a man of stone. They would turn a heart of steel. I went, Mr. Speaker, when I saw these conditions here this morning (twelve years ago). God knows that I do not want to see such things as these, and in the name of humanity, to say nothing about rights or equality, is why I stand here today.

"There are people on quarantine island, Mr. Speaker, who never should have left their homes and their surroundings. They should have been allowed to die in the home place. And they have been brought here to be a charge upon this community. They can never do a day's work during the existence God gives them in this country (Emmeluth weeps).

"I want this committee to go, and to go as quickly as possible, to the name of humanity for the sake of that little child lying there dying."

"Talk about appropriations. I do not care if we have to postpone our appropriation bill six months, if it is in the interests of humanity to see that these poor people who have been cast upon our shores should be cared for."

"The remarks of the honorable gentleman reminded me of crying after the milk is spilt. He was of those who told us Hawaiians that by overthrowing our Queen and securing annexation, all we Hawaiians would be wealthy. We would have so much money that we could pick it up by the shovel full. He was in the annexation crowd in those days. It was we Hawaiians who cried then. I see it is Mr. Emmeluth who is crying today. If he had cried with us in '96, we would never have had the trouble we have today with these people. It is like crying over spilt milk, but I favor the resolution, for it is in the interests of humanity."

That ended the speaking, and the resolution was adopted without a call of the ayes and noes, which has been the tactics of the minority on all of Emmeluth's previous resolutions this extra session. The House then adjourned until 2 p. m.

Except for the quarantine matter, the morning passed without incident, save a communication from the Senate that the "vote of want of confidence" resolution had been killed by them. The House convened at the usual hour, and as no committees were ready to report, and there was nothing on the order of the day nor under unfinished business, the House would probably have adjourned again, had it not been necessary in the afternoon to appoint the committee on the quarantine resolution, if the Senate concurred.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was slow in coming to order in the afternoon. The only business before them was the appointment of a committee to investigate the quarantine island, and not until word came down that the Senate had passed the resolution did the speaker call the House to order.

As soon as the notice from the Senate was read, the speaker appointed Messrs. Emmeluth, Dickey, Kumale, Kelioka, Puuk and Giffilan as the members of the committee on behalf of the House, and they proceeded at once to the wharf in company with the Senate committee.

The following report from the finance committee was presented:

House of Representatives,
Honolulu, T. H., May 14, 1901.
Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee of Finance beg leave to report that they have examined the pay rolls and work of the offices of the Secretary and Treasurer and the Department of the Judiciary, and have the following to offer in addition to the recommendations handed in with the Appropriation bill for salaries:

In the office of the secretary we recommend that the salary of recording clerk, \$2,000, be stricken out and the other items remain as in the bill.

In the Judiciary Department we recommend that the item, "Salary of stenographer, \$3,000, be changed to 'Pay of stenographers, \$4,000.' In order that a fund may be created with which to hire stenographers when necessary, but have no official drawing a continuous salary. We would further advise that the House proceed at once to the consideration of the Appropriation bill in committee of the whole and in case additional light is needed on any special items, have them referred to specialists.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN EMMELUTH,
J. K. KIKAUOLA,
C. H. DICKLEY.

Mr. Monsarrat thought that Mr. Dickey was too rapid in making up his report, and moved that the report be tabled, which carried.

The following interesting letter from the new Treasurer was read:

Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu, Oahu, May 14, 1901.
Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your request of May 10, 1901, asking for "Estimates relative to receipts from all sources for the biennial period proposed by the Appropriation bill and a statement covering necessary expenditures to July 1st, 1901," the following:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—MAY 1, 1901 TO JUNE 30, 1901.

Receipts—
Cash on hand May 1, 1901, \$17,314 50
Estimated receipts for May, 1901, 20,000 00
Estimated receipts for June, 1901, 20,000 00

Total estimated receipts, \$57,314 50
Expenditures—
Salary and pay roll, May, 1901, \$5,000 00
Salary and pay roll, June, 1901, 5,000 00

Outstanding salary and pay roll, April 30, 1901, 20,000 00
Total estimated expenditures, \$30,000 00
Estimated balance, June 30, 1901, \$27,314 50

Well street is greatly interested in the latest "self-made" man, Frederic P. Fish, who will draw \$100,000 for twelve months' service as president of the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. He was named for the New York Telephone Company against the Westinghouse company after the reorganization of the National Electric Company.

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Curry, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH.

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. Its agreeable taste will surprise you. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 49-515 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Cash on hand July 1st, 1901, estimates \$194,314 50
Receipts—
Taxes, excluding "income tax," \$2,700,000 00
Licenses, \$150,000 00
Revenue stamps, \$20,000 00
Bureau of Conveyances, \$20,000 00
Fines and costs, \$141,000 00
Honolulu water works, \$100,000 00
Hilo, Laupahoehoe and Kahului and Koloa water works, \$20,000 00
Honolulu market, \$27,500 00
Public Works office, \$12,500 00
Wharfage and pilotage fees, \$216,000 00
Wharfage, Hilo, \$4,000 00
Commissioner of Public Lands, \$220,000 00
Kerosene and powder storage, Honolulu and Hilo, \$14,000 00
Public instruction, \$10,000 00
Government realizations, \$45,000 00
Estimate interest to be returned by the U. S. Government, \$70,000 00

Total estimated receipts for period ending June 30, 1901, \$4,438,914 50
From the above should be deducted the following:
Total estimated receipts, period ending June 30, 1900, \$4,438,914 50
Estimated amount of warrants to be registered for April, May and June, 1901, for current expenses, \$215,000 00
Unpaid bills for and prior to 1900 for which an appropriation will be asked, say, \$50,000 00
Balance due on contracts now in force, \$65,250 10
Emergency Road Act No. 3, \$25,000 00
Court of Claims Act No. 15, \$500,000 00 per year, 1,000,000 00
Expenses of same, \$7,400 00
Appropriation "special session 1901," \$9,000 00

Leaving a balance of \$-3,024,719 40 upon which to base the Appropriation bills relative to salaries and pay rolls, current expenses, and for public improvements.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours most respectfully,
WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

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There being nothing else before the House, the speaker suggested an adjournment, but Mr. Kekeli (Rep.), secured a suspension of the rules to present the following petition:

Keane, Maui, May 19, 1901.
Hon. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

Sir: We, the undersigned, and taxpayers, also American citizens, of the Territory of Hawaii, under United States Government, living in the Island of Maui, so ask your Honorable to put up at \$1 each Member of the House of Representatives for the benefit of the Church of Our Lord at Keane, Island of Maui.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. K. KEIKI,
Fourth District.

This was too much for the House, and three members claimed the floor all at once to move adjournment, which carried with a rush.

Shipping at San Francisco.

The extraordinary growth of ocean commerce of San Francisco and the increase of the fleet of steamships engaged in the foreign trade, are noticeable to every observer of the San Francisco waterfront, remarks the San Francisco Chronicle. The docks are constantly filled with big steamships receiving or discharging cargoes. Some of these vessels are too long for the slips in which they lie and their hulls project far into the roadway beyond the ends of the piers. It is only a few years since many of these docks were constructed, and they were then supposed to be large enough to accommodate the biggest steamships that would be likely to arrive at this port for twenty years to come. This is all changed now. Piers and docks must be lengthened to adapt them for the big liners which are making San Francisco their home port. Shortly we shall see vessels at our wharves which will make the old Pacific Mail liners of twenty years ago look like cockle shells alongside them. Scarcely a day passes now but what a fleet of large steamships lie in the stream waiting for vacant berths at which they may discharge the cargoes they bring from across the Pacific, or from the islands of southern seas or the ports of Central and South America, with which we are developing a large and valuable commerce. The wharves at which these merchantmen are moored tell the story of our new foreign relations and the vast and varied resources of the State itself. These are scenes of great activity, and the commercial wealth of a score of nations is represented in the merchandise which is being handled on them.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.
Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.
AGENTS FOR THE
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelm of Madgeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Down Again.

In prices is the market to flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.
When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.,
TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
Chas. M. Cooke, President
P. C. Jones, Vice-President
C. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, P. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

SALE FOR \$5000 AN ACRE.
What is said to be the largest tract of land on Manhattan Island was sold a few days ago for \$5,000. It contains twenty-five acres and is known as the "Lower State of Fort George." The building boom has made it all right residence property.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH.

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. Its agreeable taste will surprise you. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 49-515 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

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